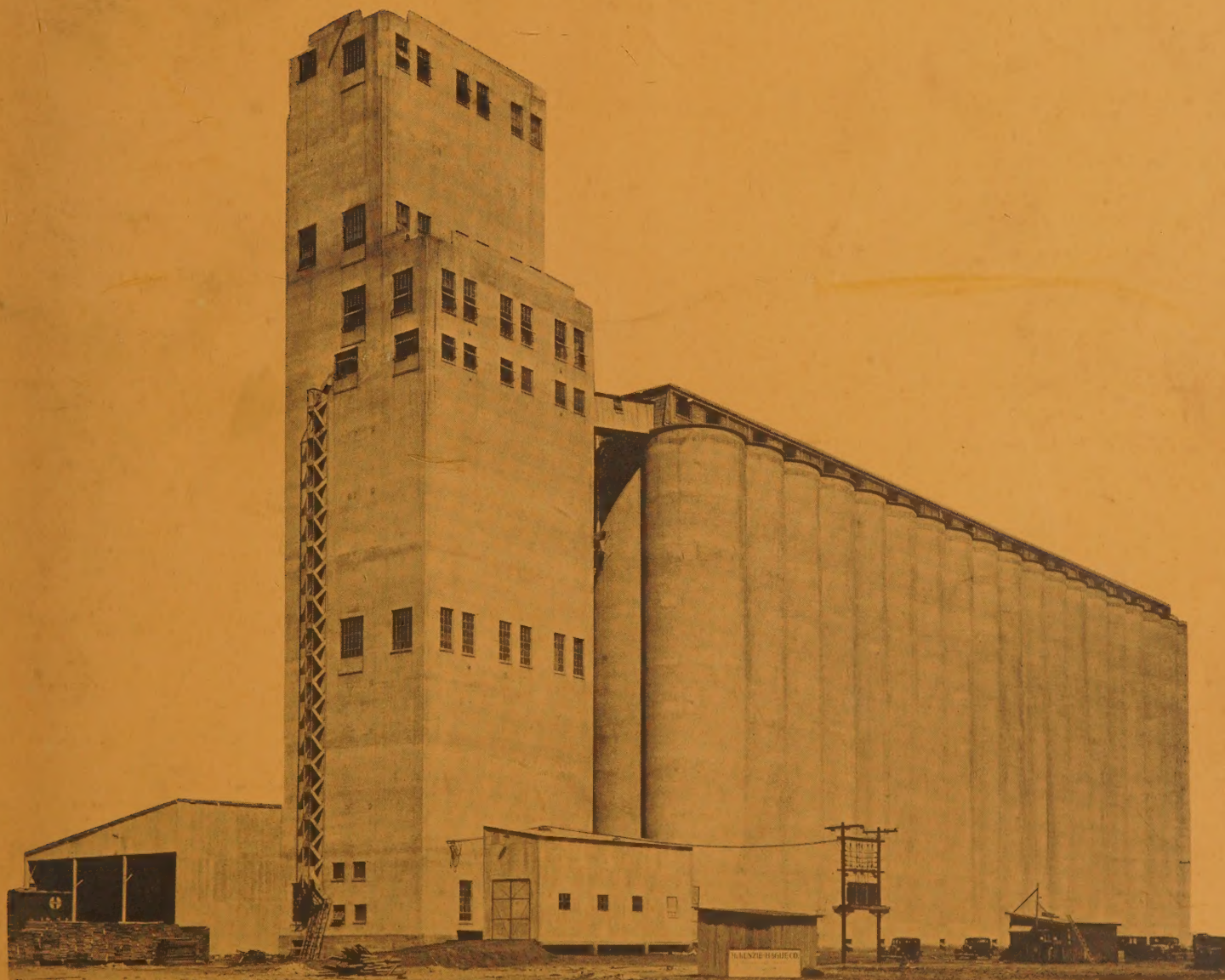


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[For description see pages 500-501]

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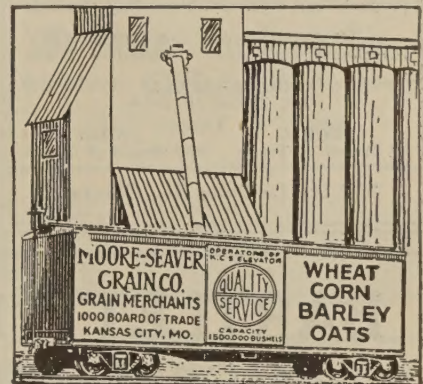
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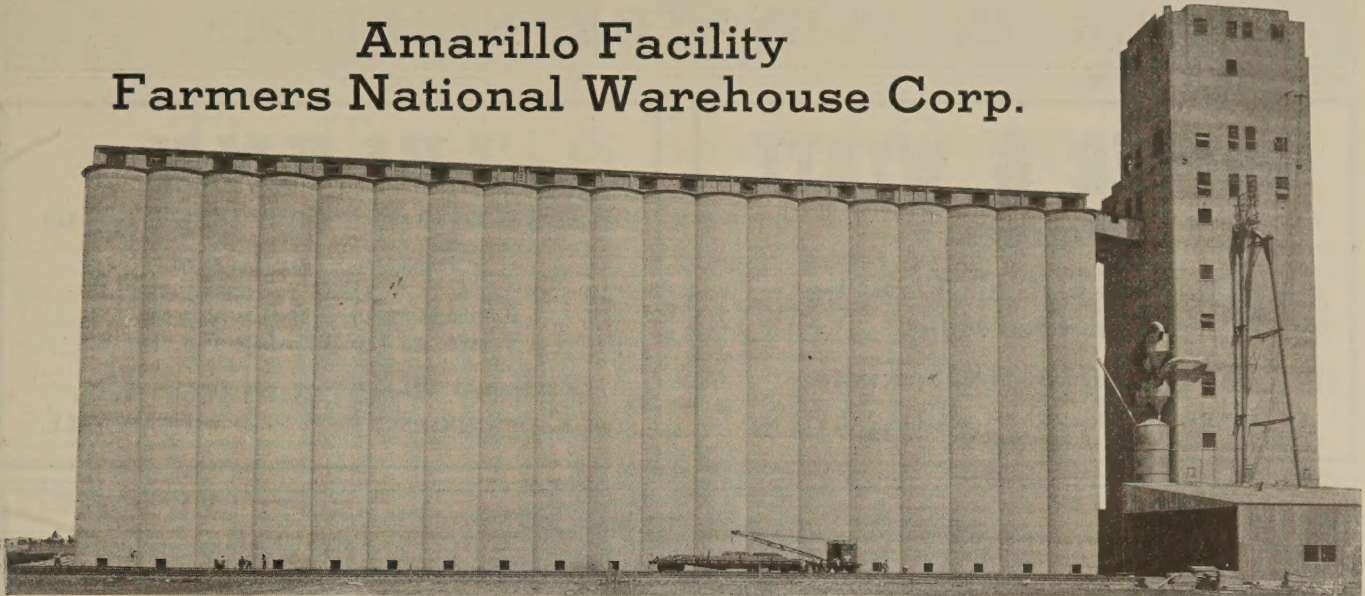
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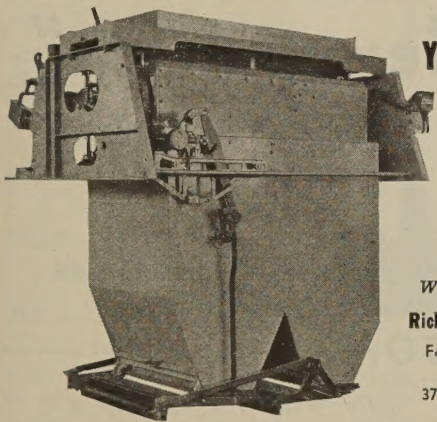


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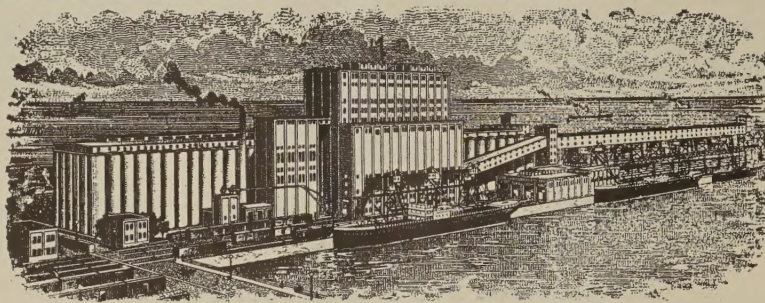
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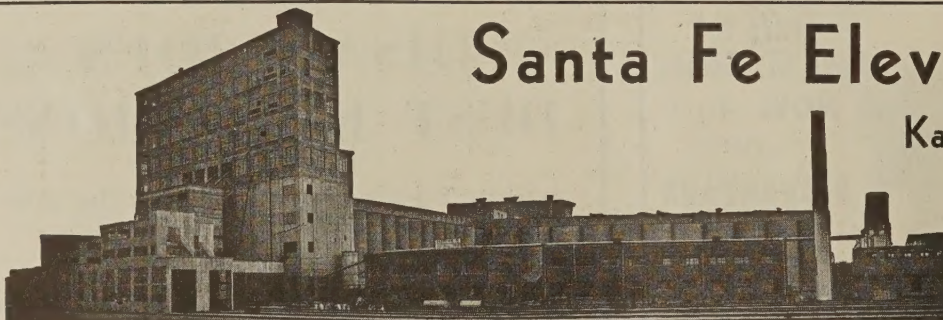
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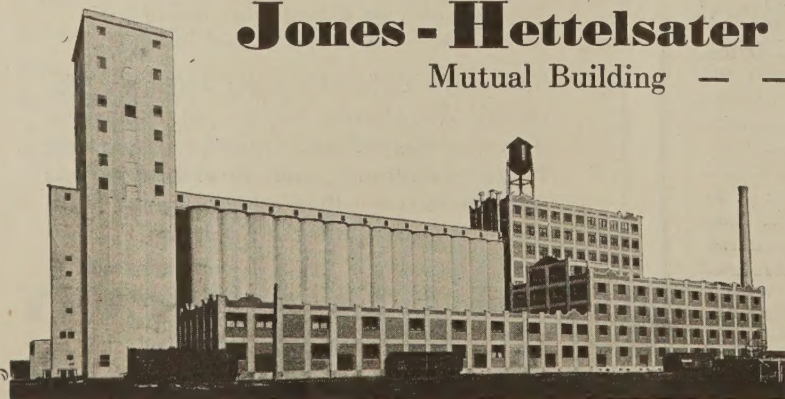
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Largest and Finest Ballroom
in the Northwest.

Rates:

59 Rooms at \$2.00	257 Rooms at \$3.50
68 Rooms at \$2.50	41 Rooms at \$4.00
84 Rooms at \$3.00	38 Rooms at \$5.00
Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00 to \$9.00	

MAIN DINING ROOM COFFEE SHOP

3 Blocks from both Depots, Retail Center and Wholesale Center.

W. B. CLARK, Mgr.

We have enjoyed your Journal.—V. C. Elmore, Ashland, Ill.

Safety Sample Envelopes

for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size, 4½ x 7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, 500, \$10.00 plus postage.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

I do not see how any up-to-date concern can get along without your splendid paper.—W. T. Giese, Helena, Mont.

Coal Sales Book For Retail Coal Dealers

It facilitates bookkeeping, and reduces the chance for error. Practically three books in one: 1. Original entry of all sales made. 2. Original entry of the scale weights. 3. Journal from which the posting is done.

It contains spaces for 10,000 truck loads. Each page is ruled with column headings, as follows: Date, Ledger Folio, Buyer, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Kind, Price, Amount, Cash, Charge.

This book is 10½ x 15½ inches and contains 200 numbered pages of linen ledger paper. Well bound with black cloth, and red keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs.

Order Form 44 Improved. Price, \$4.00 at Chicago.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed on both sides of six cards, size 10¾ x 12¾ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.25. Order 3275Ex.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

KANSAS—Elevator and warehouse for sale with grinding and seed cleaning equipment; on Santa Fe track. H. A. Caton, Winfield, Kans.

ILLINOIS—50,000 bus. cribbed elevator, coal, lumber and millfeed for sale; on Alton R. R.; large territory. Cazenovia Elevator Co., Cazenovia, Illinois.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

NORTH CENTRAL IOWA—Rural country elevator and residence for sale. Capacity 20,000 bu. Av. volume 175,000. In excellent condition. Also coal and feed houses. For information, 73W5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

KANSAS—Good 8,000 bu. elevator for sale; equipped with 10-h.p. electric motor; 4 bu. Richardson automatic scale; globe truck dump; one 15-ton Howe wagon scale with type register beam; good large office and 9 good coal and feed bins; good reason for selling. Write 73Y2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

MICHIGAN—One 12,000 bu. elevator, fully equipped, at Leonidas, Mich.; also one 12,000 bu. elevator, fully equipped, at Athens, Mich., for sale. Both handling grain, seeds, beans, flour, onions, potatoes and feeds of all kinds, in good farming community. Bargains if taken at once—will sell one or both. Write Wolfe Grain Company, Shipshewana, Indiana.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

"OFF-GRADE" GRAIN Business for sale, with distributing territory from Mississippi River to New England. Also small elevator in Middle West, advantageously located. Address 73Z11 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION wanted as manager of elevator; grain buying for mill; or bookkeeping; 15 years' experience handling grain, feed and sidelines; will consider any state; furnish best references; will make personal interview. Write 73Y3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ AND USE THEM.

POPCORN WANTED

POPCORN

We buy ear or shelled, new or old crop, any quantity, all varieties. Send samples. Prunty Seed & Grain Co., 14 S. 1st St., St. Louis, Missouri.

SEEDS WANTED

WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

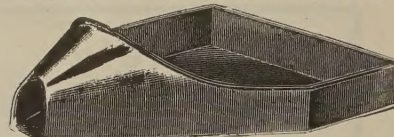
Two Railroad Claim Books for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Very special at \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

Memo of Agreement—Grain contracts for contracting grain and seed from farmers; is extensively used by grain dealers to avoid taking chances with verbal contracts. Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are also on bond paper. Check bound, 50 sets to a book with two pieces of carbon paper. Order by name, special price 75 cents to close out.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special." All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.
Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

What have you?

FOR SALE
An Elevator
Machinery
Seeds

Do you want?

An Elevator
Machinery
Position
Partner
Seeds
Help

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED CHICAGO, ILL.

readers who would like to know. Tell them thru a "For Sale & Want" Ad. Costs 25 cents per type line.

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Wagon Loads Received. A good form used extensively in recording wagon loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, and is ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 wagon loads. Separate pages may be devoted to each kind of grain to each farmer, or wagon loads may be entered in the order received. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50. Weight 2½ lbs.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50. Weight 2½ lbs.

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9¼x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 78. Price, \$1.30. Weight 2 lbs.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 253 numbered pages and index, size 10¼x15¼, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00. Weight 5 lbs.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50. Weight 3 lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$2.60. Weight 4½ lbs.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8½x13¾, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.00. Weight 4½ lbs.

All Prices are for Chicago Delivery.
Postage Extra.

Printed and Supplied by

**Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated**

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

BOWSHER NO. 35 Ear Corn Grinder for sale. Star Feed Co., Beresford, S. D.

HAMMER MILL—30 to 40-h.p. almost new. 73Z4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CORN CRUSHER & Feeder—used short time; like new. 73Z1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

60-H.P. NO. 3 Gruendler Hammer Mill. A-1 condition, 73Z9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

FEED MIXER—One ton—guaranteed good running order; has motor; feeds at floor level. 73Z3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

EAR CORN-GRAIN FEEDER: Factory rebuilt variable proportioning feeders for hammer mills. Nickle Engineering, Saginaw, Michigan.

GOOD SECOND-HAND Jay Bee hammermill No. 3 for corn sheller or bean polisher for sale or trade. Eureka Elevator Company, Brown City, Mich.

NICHOLS SINGLE ROLL proportional feeder for sale; installed with hammer mill; serves as crusher; magnetic separator and uniform feed control. Clay Syler, N. Manchester, Ind.

PRACTICALLY NEW Sprout, Waldron attrition mill for sale; fully equipped with cleaner, Westinghouse motor and blower; ready to run; will sacrifice. For particulars address Barneyway Popcorn Co., St. James, Minn.

ELEVATOR MACHINERY—Two 80-foot 12-inch belts with 10x5 cups, complete with head pulley and boots, Victor No. 1 sheller, Stone buhr grinder, 20-hp. Fairbanks-Morse oil engine, No. 16 clipper seed cleaner, 4 wagon dumps, pulleys, hangers, line shafting, etc. We buy and take down elevators, what have you? S. G. Trent, Hiawatha, Kans.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

1 Vita Cereal Mill; 1 N&M 3 Roll Mill; Sprout-Waldron 9x24 three pair high ball bearing roll; 9x18 3 pr. high N&M Roll. Some belt driven attrition mills; cold molasses mixer; 99% new corn cutter; corn cutter; grader and sacker; corn cracker and polisher; cob crushers; Union Iron Works corn sheller; pulleys; shafting; hangers; elevators; 1,000 lb. Eureka mixer; scales; water wheels; No. 9 clipper cleaner; No. 3 Monitor cleaner; No. 6 tri-screen invincible receiving separator; a Clark power shovel; 25 bbl. Midget mill; 1 2 bu. Richardson receiving scale. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES FOR SALE

MOTORS—Bankrupt stock at lowest prices. 73Z8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

HALF TON Feed Mixer cheap for cash. 73Z5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HOLT OATS HULLER and V-Drive—guaranteed. 73Z6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ROLLER MILL 9x12 Monarch; 3 pr. high. Write 73Z2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CRACKED CORN machine—grader, aspirator; used very little; polishes, ton per hr. Write 73Z7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN—No. 3 J. B. Hammer Mill with 40-h.p. ball bearing motor, texrope drive, dust collector, piping, etc., in first class condition, all for \$300. A. F. Roberts, Sabetha, Kans.

MOISTURE TESTERS for sale—12 section, 6 moisture testers each. Original cost \$150; for sale at \$50 per section. Fully equipped. For particulars write Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, Milwaukee, Wis.

ONE 22" MONARCH BALL Bearing Attrition Mill for sale complete with belts, shafting, drive pulleys, etc. Also one 40-h.p. Fairbanks Oil Engine in perfect condition. Reasonable. Ware & Rice, Box 142, W. Farmington, Ohio.

STEDMAN TYPE A 20x18-in. hammer mill for sale direct connected with 40-h.p. A-C motor and starter; entire outfit used only four months; guaranteed like brand new. Lincoln Farm Products Corp., 407 East 31st Street, New York City.

MACHINES WANTED

CORN CUTTER & GRADER wanted; state price, condition. E. E. Meyer, Loganton, Pa.

ENGINE WANTED

50-60 OR 65-H.P. Diesel or semi-diesel engine wanted. Complete information about engine's condition and price in answer to this ad. Robinson Milling Co., Perrysville, Ind.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

Duplicating Scale Ticket Book

A labor-saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, machine perforated, bearing 800 tickets of form shown, inter-leaved with 100 blank manila sheets.

Well printed and bound in heavy board covers. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½x11 ins. **Order Form 62. Price, \$1.35, plus postage.** Weight 3 lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

Send all orders to

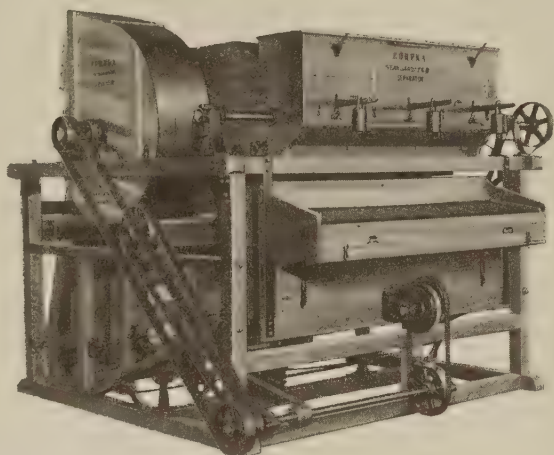
Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

_____19			
Bought of _____			
Load of _____			
Price _____	Per Cwt.	Gross _____	Lbs.
Price _____	Per Bu.	Tare _____	Lbs.
Driver _____	on. off.	Net _____	Lbs.
		Net _____	Bu.
_____Weigher.			

(Three-Fourths Actual Size)

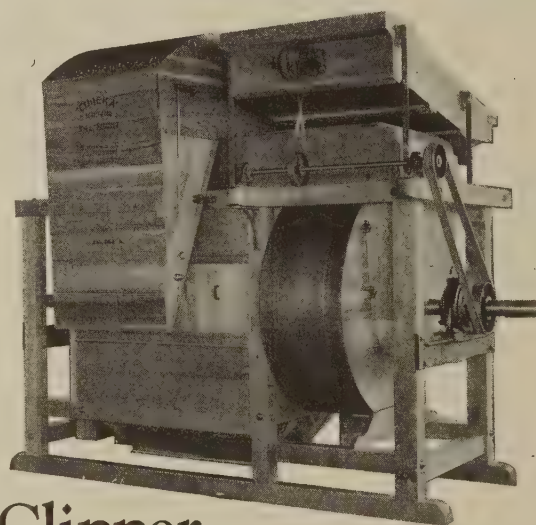
These Eureka machines are installed in the new 2,000,000 bushel elevator of the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. at Amarillo, Texas



The No. 11 Eureka Standardized Separator is of steel-clad, fire-proof construction, is equipped with ball bearings throughout, and is fitted with the Eureka Buhler sieve drive and Eureka automatic brush sieve cleaners under the main and seed screens. The rated capacity is 2,000 bushels per hour.

One No. 11 Eureka Standardized Separator
steel-clad construction equipped with Eureka Buhler Drive

The No. 37 Eureka Oat Clipper, which is the largest size Eureka Oat Clipper, is of steel-clad, fire-proof construction, is equipped with ball bearings on the cylinder shaft and shoe shaft, and the shoe is fitted with the patented vibrationless Eureka Buhler Drive. Rated capacity 1,500 bushels per hour.



One No. 37 Eureka Oat Clipper
steel-clad construction equipped with Eureka Buhler Drive
Installation by the McKenzie-Hague Company, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

GRAIN CLEANING
MACHINERY and EQUIPMENT



for ELEVATORS, FLOUR,
FEED and CEREAL MILLS

S. HOWES CO., Inc.
SILVER CREEK, NEW YORK

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER 26, 1934

KEEPING TRACK of the market prices of new and used bags is such a puzzle for bag experts we often wonder how the retailer buys intelligently.

THE TAX on bank checks will fall into the dump for discarded nuisance taxes Jan. 1st and grain dealers will be disposed to make freer use of their checking accounts.

THE "Ever normal granary" plan of the Sec'y of Agriculture does not seem to meet with the enthusiastic response expected, and is likely to be shelved for a year.

THE CORNSTALK disease is so prevalent and fatal to so many horses this year that it is recommended corn for horses should be shelled and fanned to clean out moldy kernels, worm dust and trash.

CONFIRMING trades in writing and keeping a carbon copy of the confirmation has saved many a dealer from an unexpected loss. It pays to keep a clear and complete record of each trade and to give the other party thereto a copy, so as to prevent misunderstandings and expensive disputes.

THE RED Algerian oats coming by thousands of tons from Argentina can not be used for seed in the United States, and dealers supplying seed oats to farmers will protect them by establishing the origin of oats bought for seed.

THOUGHTFUL OWNERS of twenty-ton truck scales are charging a dollar a load for certifying to the weight of trucks' contents, and carefully filling in certificate with ink. The date and hour of day truck is weighed is plainly recorded on each certificate.

THE BEGINNING of a new year provides a special opportunity for starting a new set of books, one which will facilitate and expedite the recording of the essential details of every transaction. The merchant who knows what lines are netting him a loss, can change his methods or push the profit producers to great advantage.

THIEVERY around elevators, especially of coal, has become so prevalent that public interest in the suppression of crime demands the arrest and prosecution of the offenders. Care must be exercised in procuring warrants to name the right party to avoid being made defendant in a suit for damages for false arrest, as was one Illinois elevator company.

SAFEGUARDING moving machinery has long been recognized as one of the practical aids for preventing disastrous accidents around the elevator. Many lives and limbs and occasionally fingers are sacrificed to the absence of these simple yet inexpensive guards which can easily be provided by either employer or employe, and in the interest of both they should always be installed.

PRICE-FIXING is under attack in the very citadel of the N. R. A. Its early abandonment as a principle will cause the grain dealers to shed no tears, the other industries that looked upon price control as greatly to be desired will hereafter be lukewarm in their support of the codes. Abolition of the price-fixing provisions of the lumber code Dec. 22 points to the end of price-fixing as an N. R. A. policy.

SO MANY COUNTRY elevator operators have been injured or killed during the past year as a result of slipping and falling into open-top bins, we marvel at the continued tolerance of this hazard. Whenever grain is poured into an open-top bin the flying dust that rises in great clouds from the bin settles on the ledges and shelves of the cupola, thus indefinitely multiplying another great hazard, that of grain dust explosion. Covering all bins would reduce both hazards.

SUSPENSION of future trading in wheat by the government of France beginning Dec. 22 will merely transfer the speculation sought to be abolished from the open market to cash dealings. Without open market quotations all handlers must take a larger margin of profit to offset the added risk of doing business in the dark. Germany's experience with closed markets several years ago was so unsatisfactory that the futures market was reopened. Both producer and consumer will have reason to regret the closing of the futures market, as speculation operates to reduce the spread between them.

ALTHO dead as the dodo, according to its former chief, the N. R. A. is not separating from the public payroll any of the thousands of job-holders who now have little to do since the codes have been completed. This extension of the Washington bureaucracy is now to be scattered about the country in a number of so-called regional offices and all of the national code authorities are to be given full-time government members. For the present these administration members of the code authorities are ordered to refrain from giving instructions or recommending to a code authority specific action.

WITH THE REDUCTION in real and personal taxes being made in many states, many departments of Government are increasing their fees for various minor services in hope of making up some of the shrinkage due to the reductions demanded by the taxpayers. Some states have unreasonably increased their fees for grading and weighing grain and inspecting scales principally because these advances meet with no organized opposition. While the grain trade is perfectly willing to pay a fee sufficient to bear the actual expenses of the service rendered, it is not fair that the patrons of these departments of Government should be called upon to contribute excessive sums to the general tax funds simply because they have used these minor services.

LIGHTNING LOSSES of country grain elevators have been greatly reduced in number during the last few years simply because elevator owners have recognized the advantage and profit to themselves of protecting their property from this destructive agent with standard lightning protection. The number of grain elevator fires traceable direct to lightning have been so few in the last three years, the insurance companies specializing in grain elevators are now wondering why they ever insured any elevator against fire unless it was equipped with standard lightning protection. Inasmuch as the reduction in the cost of fire insurance soon pays for the cost of installing standard lightning protection and thereafter is a source of perpetual profit to the property owner, it is puzzling to understand why elevator owners continue to go without lightning protection.

THE recent alleged exemption of producers from the processing tax on wheat for the benefit of co-operative mills has aroused objections not warranted by the facts. This loosening up of the regulations is a step in the right direction, but does not go far enough. Instead of requiring, as the regulations have done from the first, that the grinding be done at the town where the farmer delivers his wheat in exchange the rule should be that the farmer can deliver his wheat at any elevator and receive flour in exchange provided his producer's affidavit follows the wheat to whatever mill actually grinds the wheat. Such liberalizing would greatly benefit the producers not having a mill in their town and help the elevators selling flour. The new ruling merely allows the specified mill to send a truck a considerable distance to the farm for the wheat to be exchanged. There is practically no difference in the transaction whether the farmer delivers in his truck or the truck is under the control of the mill.

The New Year Promises Better Business

As the old year draws to a close we reflect upon its many perplexing problems with mixed emotions.

While all find some comfort in the solution of the trying trials and tribulations of 1934 we take real delight in reviewing its joys, its pleasures and the kindly consideration of friends.

We trust 1935 will bring you both pleasure and profit and that a year from now you will survey the year's record with complete satisfaction and look to the future with even greater hope and confidence.

Farmers are not broadcasting their intentions regarding next year's grain production but their reported activities reflect greater acreage for all crops. Where many millions of bushels of wheat, corn, barley, rye, oats and flaxseed have been imported recently to satisfy an urgent home demand, the prospect is that we will have a surplus to spare next year and that it will be marketed in the usual manner and through the usual channels, with greater compensation to producers and greater employment for handlers.

Stubborn Canadian Warehousemen

Oil and water do not mix and neither can the government enterprise and private enterprise co-operate in business when it seems to the government manager that business should be done without profit. Managers of private enterprises such as the large grain elevators at the Canadian head of the lakes have by long experience acquired the habit of so operating their houses that they can pay employees their wage, pay taxes to keep office holders well fed, and possibly a small return to their investors.

The government's manager of the Canadian wheat agency is peeved because the elevator men have fooled him twice. His anger is not diminished because the elevator men acted to earn a profit on stored wheat during the winter, contrary to the government principle that it is proper to lose money holding wheat for a rise.

Last summer the wheat pool manager created a stir with charges that heavy short sales were depressing the market for wheat. Now it develops that these sales were in part profit-taking by holders and partly hedges by the Canadian elevator operators, both perfectly legitimate operations.

The government manager's latest grievance is that the elevator operators having wheat in store and hedged by sales for December delivery did not deliver the grain early in December when the pool could have shipped it out but did so after navigation had closed, when perforce the grain must be held until spring and earn storage charges for the owners of the elevators. In the last few days deliveries have been made of 2,000,000 to 3,500,000 bus. per day with the warehouse receipts finding their resting place with the government. The manager complains that the owners of the terminal elevators deliberately held back on deliveries until navigation closed. Now he declares "I am forced to the conclusion that December as a contract month should be abolished." As the French say "It is to laugh."

The premiums on cash wheat for prompt

shipment of which the pool manager complains are not due to any artificial antagonism toward the government. The situation as to premiums is even worse from his standpoint, in the United States, where no government or producers' pool is holding wheat, but where a purely merchandising situation exists. Ever since the present critical crop situation became known premiums on distant or even near-by futures have been non-existent due to a conviction that the current acute situation will be relieved by an abundant new harvest.

Buying Stolen Grain

An Iowa feed dealer was recently indicted for receiving stolen grain, and fortunately the thieves were also apprehended. This is a duplication of the experience of what has been going on in Indiana, but in the Hoosier State the thief stole much of the grain from the elevator and sold it to feeders. Corn at prevailing prices is more attractive than usual to thieves because it is so scarce and in many sections of the country its sale is easy, even at a premium.

One traveling trucker who has been helping himself to the surplus corn of Indiana elevators has cast suspicion on his activities by selling his stolen property at 50 cents a bushel. Thanks to the activities of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, this offender has been arrested and will, no doubt, serve time again shortly.

The great increase in the stealing of corn and wheat should prompt owners to exercise greater vigilance in watching and guarding their property. Any laxity on their part will only stimulate the thieves to greater activity.

Stuffing the Corn-Hog Ballot Box

Government by minorities is being carried to a fine point by the advocates of regimentation in limiting the voting in their referendums to those interested only in the growing of the crop. Consumers who are expected to pay the tax are given no opportunity to vote.

The sec'y of agriculture in his annual report just issued claims as a concession to those against farm regimentation the administration will propose that a majority of producers affected by any licensing should have absolute veto power over any of its provisions. Why not provide that any of its provisions would be ineffective unless approved by a majority of producers. Most persons would say this amounts to the same thing; but as a practical matter, judging by the balloting in the corn-hog referendum the A. A. A. could never marshal a MAJORITY of votes of producers in FAVOR of regimentation of any sort. Those opposed and the stay-at-homes would certainly defeat bureaucratic control.

The most clever manipulation of votes is the recent proposal to swing 600,000 votes for cotton control, by exempting the 600,000 growers of less than two bales who would be harmed by the control, from its provisions, thus giving the 600,000 power to hurt the larger cotton planters, or at least removing their opposition.

It is by such unfair methods as these that the bureaucrats would perpetuate their control of the activities of the American agriculturist.

Taxing the Farmers' Markets

One of the most encouraging declarations emanating from any grain trade organization in many months is the resolution adopted at the recent meeting of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n., of South Dakota, demanding that legislation restricting, regulating or limiting the grain marketing system ceases until, "Unquestioned evidence is furnished that such legislation will operate to the advantage of grain producers instead of to their disadvantage as has been the case with practically all restrictive measures of the last decade."

Most of the legislation regulating or regimenting the grain markets has been enacted on the demand of loud-mouthed agitators who were more interested in producing places on the Government payroll for their friends than they were in rendering real help to grain producers. No legislation of this character has been enacted on the recommendation of anyone familiar with our grain marketing methods.

One of the latest schemes of this character is proposed by Senator Clifford of the Illinois Legislature, who proposes to levy a tax of 5 cents per \$100 on every trade made on the Chicago Board of Trade. While the author of this proposed legislation may be prompted by good intentions, yet it is clearly evident that he overlooks the fact that such legislation would levy a heavy burden on the farmers' market for grain and discourage making trades in Illinois. Sales and purchases of grain are made by dealers throughout the world, at every hour of the exchange session. Thus we obtain an accurate record of the supply and demand as reflected by the trades of many close students of the changing conditions. The greater the number of trades the nearer will the market reflect true conditions.

The market of no other commodity reflects so quickly or so accurately changes in either the demand or the supply as the public grain markets, and in view of the fact that these markets are published in all the daily newspapers of the land, as well as the daily market reports and are given wide distribution over the radio, telephone and telegraph, every producer can determine with ease the prevailing market price which he may expect for his grain.

If the lawmakers of the land are honestly disposed in their much advertised campaign to help the farmers, then they will change their tactics and relieve the farmers' market of unreasonable regulation and taxation, make the farmers' market a free and open market so as to encourage rather than restrict dealings in these markets; thereby they will encourage a greater volume of trading and help to maintain a more active market for grains.

Every congressional board or commission which has ever investigated the marketing of grain has published testimony praising the efficiency of existing methods of marketing grain and commenting on the narrow margin upon which grain marketing is conducted.

The reading of any of these reports by the proponents of any legislation designed to regulate, tax, or limit the marketing of grain would surely convince any prejudiced lawmaker that such legislation would inure to the great disadvantage of the producers.

Steps to Recovery

Dealers in grain are so accustomed to rapid adjustment of their operations to conditions imposed by government, war and weather and over which they have no control that by force of habit they acquiesce in governmental interference that throws a monkey-wrench into the delicately adjusted grain marketing machinery.

Manufacturers have to plan their operations too far ahead, to make contracts in advance for materials, equipment and even building construction, and consequently are unable to adjust their affairs to fickle bureaucratic interference. In self defense they have come to adopt a militant attitude of active resistance to governmental policies that are wasteful, and destructive. The manufacturing industry most nearly allied to the grain business, flour milling, affords a good example of intelligent, well directed individual and organized effort to bend governmental activity from harmful interference toward constructive ends.

Too many of the local chambers of commerce composing the Chamber of Commerce of the United States place expediency above principle. Hotel-keepers and other kotowers to the spenders hold membership. Their influence is reflected in the various referenda put out by the Chamber to ascertain the composite attitude of business.

The manufacturers' platform to achieve recovery and resume progress founded on the realities of experience, understanding and good will made the following definite declaration:

Abandon policies which tend to centralize control and regiment America.

No group of men is wise enough to plan and control the operations of all our manifold business activities. History demonstrates that such control impairs or destroys individual initiative and individual freedom as well.

Recovery is being prevented by the adoption of programs and even the threat of programs un-American in principle but old and discredited elsewhere.

Restore the lost balance between legislative, executive and judicial power.

Cancel unlimited delegation of authority.

Stop legislation by administrative regulation.

Restore open, public and well regulated court procedure.

Banish the threat of bureaucratic tyranny.

Balance the federal budget, by cutting public expenses to fit reasonable taxes.

Give up attempts to spend our way into prosperity.

Use federal expenditures only for constitutional purposes. Refuse federal money for subsidizing or controlling local governments, or dominating state or local politics.

Remove uncertainties by the soonest practicable return to a genuine and unrestricted gold standard with a definite content of the standard gold dollar.

Protect our banking system from all possibility of partisan or personal political control over private credit.

Integrity of contract is fundamental to public and private credit. The Frazier-Lemke Act frightens lenders from agricultural loans and should be repealed. The principle of such measures impairs confidence in the validity of all agreements.

Stop government competition which converts the taxpayer's money into an instrument for his destruction.

Taxpayers' money should not be used in such a way as to encourage or incite strikes, by financing those voluntarily quitting their jobs.

Contrast the foregoing clear-cut statement of principles with the verbose set of resolutions emanating from the joint conference at White Sulphur Springs between some 90 business leaders of the National Ass'n of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the National Industrial Conference Board. The combined platform has been so compro-

mised and toned down under the influence of the Chamber as to be ineffective.

The present interference by government with private initiative was invited by the Chamber itself in October, 1931, nearly two years before the advent of the New Deal when a com'ite on continuity of business and employment appointed by and representing the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, said in the beginning of its report:

"A freedom of action which might have been justified in the relatively simple life of the last century cannot be tolerated to-day, because the unwise action of one individual may adversely affect the lives of thousands. We have left the period of extreme individualism and are living in a period in which national economy must be recognized as a controlling factor."

Three years later the White Sulphur Springs conference has begun to hedge with regard to agriculture, declaring that:

Any arbitrary limitation or undue restriction of production, processing or distribution should be guarded against and prevented for the mutual benefit of all concerned.

Specific control measures should be undertaken only with the separate assent of a strongly predominant percentage by numbers and volume of the respective group or groups primarily involved.

It is doubtful whether our senators, representatives or the administration will find in the resolutions any warning of the misfortune that will befall us unless government returns to the first principles enunciated by the manufacturers.

International Wheat Commission Fiasco

In the conspiracy to extort high prices for wheat from importing nations most of the exporting nations have been willing accomplices. Not until the plot had progressed to the point where countries able to produce wheat at low cost were asked to surrender their natural advantages to lands less favored by soil and climate did the International Wheat Conference go on the rocks.

Having the twofold advantages of low cost of production and a depreciated currency Argentina had everything to lose and nothing to gain by restricting acreage sown to wheat. A wise statesmanship led South America to disregard the quota of 1934, nearly all of the 147,000,000 bus. bought by the Argentine government having been dumped abroad regardless of price or quota.

What seems to be the final blow was given the conspiracy when the Argentine representative told the other delegates flatly his nation would not be bound by the pact because acreage reduction had failed during 1934. This pretext for backing out of the deal will do as well as any other, for under no conditions can a low cost producer such as Argentina abide by any restriction of production. To retire its wheat lands lying close to ocean transportation just so the interior of Canada more than a thousand miles from the sea could find a market is too great a sacrifice for South America. It is uneconomical also for Argentina to encourage production of wheat in countries where the cost of growing, marketing and transporting that grain exceeds the world's average cost.

The International Wheat Conference is not the total loss that appears on the surface, for numerous bureaucrats, diplomats, attaches and envoys have enjoyed several pleasant vacations abroad at the expense of taxpayers at home. As long as funds are available for personal expense accounts these useless conferences will continue, and a pleasant time is anticipated by all at the coming London session.

Buyer Must Buy in Defaulted Contract Promptly

The Supreme Court of Louisiana on July 2, 1934, affirmed a decision against the Louisiana State Rice Milling Co., which had brought suit against J. E. McCowan and S. Goldsmith for failure to deliver rice on a contract.

The sale was made conditional upon obtaining a total of 25,000 bags within a given time. The deal was closed Apr. 13, 1933; and default occurred Apr. 17.

The court said: "During the interval between Apr. 13 and Apr. 20 there was no appreciable change in the market price of rice. During this period, which was ample for the completion of the sale, plaintiffs could have tendered defendants the purchase price and demanded delivery of the rice. On defendants' failure to make delivery, plaintiff could have saved itself from loss by purchasing rice of the same grade on the open market."

The duty rested upon plaintiff to protect itself as well as the defendants, by a diligent exercise of its rights. It would be unfair to permit plaintiff to await an advance in prices, and to select its own time in a rapidly rising market at which to make a demand for delivery of the goods.—156 *Southern Rep.* 213.

Teach me that 60 minutes make an hour, 16 ounces one pound and 100 cents one dollar. Help me so to live that I can lie down at night with a clear conscience, without a gun under my pillow and unhaunted by the faces of those to whom I have brought pain. Grant that I may earn my meal-ticket on the square, and that in earning it I may do unto others as I would have them do unto me. Deafen me to the jingle of tainted money and to the rustle of unholy skirts. Blind me to the faults of the other fellow, but reveal to me my own. Guide me so that each night when I look across the dinner table at my wife, who has been a blessing to me, I will have nothing to conceal. Keep me young enough to laugh with little children, and sympathetic enough to be considerate of old age. And when comes the day of darkened shades and the smell of flowers, the tread of soft footsteps—make the ceremony short and the epitaph simple, "Here Lies a Man."

The above petition adorns the walls of the Henry C. Perkins Wholesale House, Springfield, Mass.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Soybeans for Beer?

Grain & Feed Journals: Are soybeans used in the brewing of beer?—Wayne St. Clair.

Ans.: Soybean oil meal furnishes body and maintains a small, bubble, creamy foam without raising the alcoholic content.

This by-product of the oil mills contains about 45% protein, 5½% oil and 35% carbohydrates. The carbohydrates when properly handled, convert to soluble, but unfermentable dextrines and sugars. From this idea the soybean grit was developed by cracking the soybean oil cake to grit size instead of to a meal which answered the purpose better than meal or flour.

Soybean grit was added in about the following proportions: In the brew, to every 3½ gallons of water, 11 pounds of brewing malt and 1 pound of soybean grits. The cooker mash, which is afterwards added to the brew under fixed temperature contains 1 pound of malt and 4 pounds of grits, which can be either rice, corn or soybean, to each 3½ gallons of water.

The proteins are made soluble by enzymic action of diastase and peptic action in the malt which is effected by development of lactic acid and the release of mineral substances, mainly, phosphates of potassium, which occur in the amount of 5%.

There is a great deal of secrecy about the present use of soybean grit and it is difficult to learn how or in what percentages they are using it in the higher alcoholic content beers.

The original purpose of holding down alcoholic content during prohibition and increasing body content by the use of this product, which contains almost no fermentable starches, does not seem to exist today, but there is a growing production of soybean oil cake that will be looking for a constantly increasing outlet while at the same time the available capacity for manufacturing corn grits has not materially increased, so if beer containing soybean proves permanently acceptable to the public, it will probably be utilized in increasing quantities.—Gambirinus.

Terminal Elevator Charges

Grain & Feed Journals: Where may I obtain a list of public storage elevators for grain and the storage rates they charge?—Glasford Grain & Milling Co., Harry Bruninga, manager, Glasford, Ill.

Ans.: Country grain elevators do not charge for unloading and loading but do charge 1 cent per bushel per month for storage.

Terminal elevators charge 1 cent per bushel for unloading and loading, and 1 per cent per bushel per month.

Chicago public elevators charge 1½ cents per bushel for unloading and loading and 10 days' storage or any part thereof. Thereafter 1/20 cent per day per bushel storage.

Kansas City elevators charge ¾ cent for the first 10 days' storage, including receiving and loading. After 10 days 1/30 cent per bushel per day.

Montreal gives free storage for 10 days with elevating and weighing from vessel 0.4 cent, and delivery, 0.4 cent per bushel. Export grain storage after 10 days 0.04 cent per day per bushel.

The elevators at Enid, Okla., Dallas and Fort Worth, Tex., charge ½ cent for unloading, ½ cent for loading and 1/30 cent per day.

Milwaukee charges are: For unloading, elevating and reloading, including 10 days' storage, oats 1c per bushel, other grains 1½c per bushel, the rate thereafter to be 1/20th of a cent per bushel for each day in concrete houses and 1/25th of a cent per bushel for each day in wooden elevators.

2. One-half cent per bushel for separating or cleaning once any grain containing not more than 14½% moisture. Any further service for separating or cleaning to be by private arrangement.

3. One cent per bushel for blowing once to remove weevil.

4. One-quarter cent per bushel for running or turning once.

5. One-quarter cent per bushel for mixing once.

6. One cent per bushel for clipping or scouring once.

7. Three and one-half cents per bushel as a minimum charge for removing moisture by drying up to 3%, and 1 cent per bushel for each 1% of moisture thereafter removed by drying.

8. One cent per bushel for cooling once.

9. Two cents per bushel for smutting once.

10. All shrinkage caused by separating, cleaning, blowing, running, turning, mixing, clipping, scouring, drying, cooling, or smutting to be borne by the owner of the grain.

11. Elevators not to be responsible for the results of mixing and running grain or for any misgrades on grain loaded out at the directions of the owner of the grain.

Note—All charges enumerated in items No. 2 to No. 9, inclusive, are to be in addition to the charge for elevation and storage.

Omaha's Grain Exchange rule provides a charge of 1/25 cent per bushel per day but having no futures trading in Omaha, there is no public storage under the supervision of the Exchange and the regular storage charges there by the elevators for customers is 1/30 cent per bushel per day.

Duluth charges are as follows: On all grain and flaxseed, receiving, handling, storing and delivering, including fifteen (15) days' storage, 1½c per bushel.

On screenings, receiving, storing and handling, including 15 days' storage, 5c per hundred pounds.

All tough, damp, wet, condemned, heating, heated or fireburnt grain may be always refused. If received and stored it will be only at the owner's risk of deterioration and under special contract.

Storage charges on all grain and flaxseed: For each succeeding day after the first 15 days, 1/30c per bushel; on screenings, for each succeeding day after the first 15 days, 1/20c per hundred pounds.

Transfers from cars to boat or boat to cars: On wheat, corn, rye and flax gross bushels, 1½c per bushel. On oats and barley, 1c per bushel.

Special bin grain and flax will be handled at the above mentioned rates except when cleaning is required and when grain and flax is cleaned a charge for cleaning of 1c per bushel will be made upon all grain and flax. Charges to be computed upon the gross bushels, owner to assume loss by waste. State and Federal inspection and weighing fees to follow the grain and flax. Personal property bushels tax upon the grain and flax to be paid by the owner.

Drying charges on tough grain not exceeding 16% moisture, 3c per bushel; on damp or wet grain containing over 16% moisture, 4c per bushel.

Special contracts may be made for a stipulated amount of storage space on the basis of yearly contracts, space to be paid for whether occupied or not at a rate not less than 7c per bushel, which will include one elevation. Additional elevation at the rate of 1½c per bushel on wheat, corn, rye and flax, and 1c per bushel on oats and barley. Federal and state inspection and weighing fees, also personal property bushels tax, to be paid by the owner.

St. Louis public elevators charge 1c per bushel for the first 10 days, which amount includes loading and unloading, and 1/25c per bushel for each succeeding day.

Liability for False Arrest

Grain & Feed Journals: We have been bothered much with coal thieves. About ten days ago we had warrants issued for two offenders, one pleaded guilty. Our man made an error in having the warrant made out for the others and the name was wrong.

The warrant was served; but we soon learned the error and had the case dismissed before it came to trial and a new warrant issued. The man who was first named has now gotten an attorney to bring suit for damages, for false arrest and damage to his character. What will be our defense?—Farmers Grain Co.

Ans.: Without knowing all the facts, it is impossible to outline the defense. The damages depend on the seriousness of the reflection on plaintiff's character. If the charge in the warrant was larceny it is not so harmful as alleging the commission of a felony. If the error in naming the party to be served was a natural

one it would go far toward cutting down the damages, and especially in this case as there was no malice involved. Usually in suits of this character the plaintiff gets nothing more than nominal damages of one cent or \$1 just as a vindication of his character. The damages will be assessed against the person who swore to the warrant and not against the company who employs him for other purposes.

There are technicalities that can be taken advantage of that will occur to the attorney employed for the defense. For example, it is slander to say of a person "He stole apples from the cellar." It is NOT slander to say "He stole apples from my trees," the latter declaration imputing trespass only.

Mill Elevators Need Not Pay Code Assessment

Elevators directly owned and operated by a milling company, already paying an assessment to the milling code authority, need not pay the assessments of the Country Elevator Code Authority, according to a ruling of the N. R. A. just released.

The problem is slated for early action by the elevator code authority, which has announced: "It appears probable that elevators in a separate corporation, even tho the stock of such elevator corporation is owned by the milling company, and even tho the management is directly or indirectly under the milling company, still will have to pay the elevator assessments."

Grain Handlers Under Mill Code

The proposed amendment to the code of fair competition for the wheat flour milling industry would delete Section 4 (a) of Article III and substitute the following:

(a) Grain handlers shall not be permitted to work in excess of 48 hours in any one week unless they are employed by mills in direct competition with country grain elevators.

(aa) Grain handlers employed in mills in direct competition with country grain elevators shall not be permitted to work in excess of 48 hours in any one week, except as follows:

During any consecutive 13 weeks' period in any calendar year, such employees may be permitted to work 48 hours per week averaged over said 13 weeks' period, and may be permitted to work in excess thereof provided they shall be paid at 1½ times their normal hourly rates for all such excess hours so worked.

(bb) The maximum hours and other provisions of paragraphs (a) and (aa) of this Section shall not apply to grain handlers in towns or villages of less than 2,500 population, which are not in the immediate trade area of a city of larger population.

Any criticisms of, objections to or suggestions concerning said amendment must be submitted to Deputy Administrator George Carlson, Room 1115, Investment Building, Washington, D. C., prior to Friday, Jan. 4, 1935.

Elevators Subject to Coal Code Assessment

The N. R. A. on Dec. 14, 1934, issued the following Order No. 280-151:

Denying application of the National Code Authority of the Country Grain Elevator Industry of Minneapolis, Minn., for an exemption from the provisions of administrative Order No. 280-36, dated July 7, 1934, which Order exempted the Retail Solid Fuel Industry from the exemption in paragraph 3 of Administrative Order X-36.

Whereas, Hearings have been duly held thereon and the deputy administrator has reported, and it appears to the satisfaction of the National Industrial Recovery Board, that the exemption applied for is not necessary and would not tend to effectuate the policies of Title 1 of the National Industrial Recovery Act; therefore, pursuant to authority vested in it, it is hereby ordered that the said application for an exemption be and it is hereby denied.

National Industrial Recovery Board,
by Harry C. Carr, acting division
administrator; F. A. Hecht, deputy
administrator.

Grain dealers paying the coal code assessment are advised to notify the coal authority that payment is made "under protest," and to retain a copy of the notice.

Country elevators supplying relief coal must pay coal assessments in order to qualify.

Prosperity Coming Back

BY PETER B. CAREY

President, Chicago Board of Trade

More dollars are jingling in the pockets of the American farmers today than any time in several years.

This is reflected in greater buying power. Lines of business that sell to the farmer are reporting increased volume. Such increases mean more employment—a paramount aid to economic recovery.

Thousands of indebted farmers have been able to meet their obligations. Both farmer and mortgage holder are heartened by the bright ray of hope now penetrating the gloom of depression. That the turn has come for the farmer is shown in sales of mail order firms, equipment houses, wholesalers and retailers. The rather definite signs are apparent for the first time in several years.

Grain and cotton prices are higher. The return from butter and eggs, highly important farm items, is well above that of a year ago.

Live stock prices are substantially above last year, and returns are larger in dollars than last year, last winter or last spring. Forced liquidation of live stock on account of feed shortage means future shortage of meats. This should bring a long-time prosperity for substantial live stock farmers.

Of course, farmer income has been aided by benefit payments from the government, but even aside from this the fact remains that the industry as a whole has started up from the valley of despair.

In spite of the drouth grain farmers have fared rather well. The price of December wheat on December 1, 1934, was \$1 compared with 83 cents the same day last year; corn, 92½ cents, compared with 44½; oats, 54, compared with 31½; rye, 76¼, compared with 53; barley, 83, compared with 36½ cents; lard, 1112, compared with 420.

Wheat prices have been held down in this country by the somewhat tangled foreign situation. France dumped part of her surplus on the world market as a climax to her disastrous price-fixing scheme. Argentina showed slight discretion in feverishly disposing of her remaining old crop.

But in face of surprisingly low Liverpool prices our prices held well, simply because of the indisputable shortage that exists. Our combined crops of wheat, corn and oats this year were little larger than a normal corn crop. The shortage of cereals in general cannot be overcome this season except by high prices, which will cut down consumption enough to meet the situation.

Some able crop experts feel that a cycle of

over-production in wheat has been passed and that a cycle of short or normal wheat crops has been entered. If true this would aid in a return of prosperity to the grain farmer. Such prosperity would be doubly assured if we carry out our hope of restoring foreign markets for American surplus, markets lost through the price-pegging experiment of the late farm board. This experiment brought retaliatory measures by France and other countries through the raising of tariffs and like steps harmful to wheat growers of this country.

Up to that time private trade had always distributed the American wheat surplus expeditiously and at good price levels. Political tampering with markets always proves disastrous to the farmer. For that reason the incoming Congress should give intensive study to any new measures having influence upon the machinery for distributing grain.

Receipts and shipments of flour and grain, Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1934, compared with same period last year are as follows:

	1934	1933
Receipts		
Flour, Bbls.	8,290,000	8,256,000
Wheat, Bu.	22,398,000	12,973,000
Corn, Bu.	52,964,000	88,928,000
Oats, Bu.	13,751,000	20,406,000
Rye, Bu.	8,514,000	6,633,000
Barley, Bu.	9,714,000	8,244,000
Shipments		
Flour, Bbls.	5,621,000	4,999,000
Wheat, Bu.	17,393,000	15,493,000
Corn, Bu.	38,108,000	49,347,000
Oats, Bu.	12,515,000	16,916,000
Rye, Bu.	4,544,000	1,584,000
Barley, Bu.	2,093,000	1,350,000

Holding Corn Not Profitable

BY G. S. SHEPHERD, Iowa State College

Storing corn this winter and through early spring in hope of higher prices next summer is not likely to pay. There is only 1 chance in 11 that the price of corn will rise more than enough to pay the storage costs.

It is advisable after a big or average crop to store corn until the next summer, but not after a crop 95 per cent of average size or less. Only after the large or normal crop years does the price rise more than enough from winter to summer to cover the cost of storing.

In the 23 years from 1905 to 1928 this rule held 21 times. And it has just as much chance of holding this year. This year's crop was only 54.5 per cent normal, with the carryover bringing it up to about 60 per cent.

Three factors particular to this year, in addition, make it doubtful whether corn prices will rise further above the carrying charges: (1) Many farmers would be forced to sell livestock if grain costs rise any more, thus reducing the demand for feed grains. (2) Wheat feeding would be stimulated with any further advance in corn prices. Even now corn is higher than wheat in some western states. (3) Some importation of corn and other feeds over the tariff would result if prices rise materially.

History shows that years of very low corn production are almost invariably followed by large crops, which tends further to depress prices. Since short crops do not use as much fertility and moisture from the soil as large crops and since drouth years rarely come in succession, the chances are excellent that next year's corn yields will be above normal.

The outlook now is most comparable with the short crop years of 1901-02 and 1924-25. In 1901-02, with a 65 per cent normal crop, the price reached a peak in December, then fell off during the spring and rose in July to the December price, but was still about 7 cents short of paying the storage costs.

In 1924-25, when the crop was 87 per cent of normal, the price peak came in January, 1925. After that prices fell sharply. This year the corn crop is smaller than in either 1901 or 1924, so that the prospect for the price of corn declining through the spring and summer of 1935 are even greater than then.

Grain Dust Explosions of 1934

While marked by an increase in the number of dust explosions in grain handling plants, the year 1934 was not productive of new ideas for the elimination of this hazard. The explosions during the year gave added force to the conviction that much of the damage can be prevented by providing vents for the expanding gases and by collecting dust at the points where it is thrown off by the stream of grain.

The thirteen dust explosions of 1934 compare with seven in 1933, six in 1932 and 24 in 1931.

Wichita Falls, Tex., Mar. 13.—The head house of the old elevator of the Wichita Mill & Elevator Co. was wrecked by a dust explosion following the noon hour. One man died from injuries sustained; damage to elevator, \$100,000.

Amarillo, Tex., Apr. 20.—Walls and roof of the cupola on the grain elevator of the Central Grain & Elevator Co. were blown off at 11 a. m., and the fire following destroyed the plant and damaged 140,000 bus. of wheat.

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 26.—A small dust explosion at 3:20 a. m. was followed by a hot fire that did \$200,000 damage to the feed plant of the Arcady Farms Milling Co. About 200,000 bus. of grain and 7,500 tons of feed were damaged.

St. Louis, Mo., May 8.—Three explosions of grain dust in the head house of the Missouri Pacific Elevator at 8:15 a. m. blew out every window and cracked the walls of the head house. Six men were killed and eight injured.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 8.—Flour dust in a bin of the Washburn-Crosby Mill "C" was ignited when a vapor-proof globe was lowered, the explosion blowing the top off the bin and breaking windows on the 6th floor. Loss, \$11,000.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 12.—Shortly before 7 a. m. a dust explosion blew out a metal door and a dozen windows in the concrete elevator of the Kurth Malting Co. Fire burned out the interior. Loss, \$30,000.

Nashville, Tenn., June 20.—Two grain dust explosions, the first originating in a leg, at 4:50 p. m., wrecked leg casings and ruptured the concrete well in the grain elevator of the Ralston Purina Co. Damage, \$20,000.

Tracy, Minn.—Fortunately no fire followed the explosion of dust in the leg elevating from feed grinder in the elevator of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. One employee and three patrons were burned.

Fort Worth, Tex., July 28.—A small dust explosion blew the hat off a man at work on an upper floor of the Lone Star Elevator. Damage, slight.

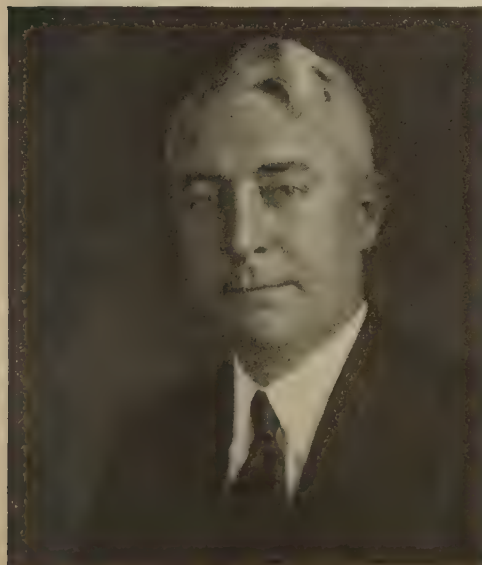
Decatur, Ala., Aug. 7.—Dust explosion and fire destroyed the plant of the Albany Grain & Coal Co. Loss, \$10,000.

Lubbock, Tex., Nov. 7.—An explosion of great force shortly after 1 p. m. damaged the end bins and cracked the walls of the Perry Burrus Elevator. Loss, \$30,000.

Newport News, Va., Nov. 8.—The worst explosion of the year, occurring at 4:50 p. m., blew off the iron siding on the bin floor and quickly spread a fire that destroyed the wood elevator "B" of the C. & O. Ry Co., operated by the Continental Grain Co., with 400,000 bus. of grain. Four employees lost their lives.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 23.—Four men were killed and eight badly burned and bruised in a blast occurring at 1:30 p. m. in the 10,000,000-bu. storage plant of the Cargill Commission Co. The sheet-iron roof was raised by the expanding gases and fell back with great holes torn in it. Little damage was done to the 6,000,000 bus. of grain in store.

Uniformity in state laws governing farm warehousing of grain was the subject of a recent conference at Washington called by Sec'y Wallace and Wm. S. Bradley, chairman of the commodity credits committee, preparatory to launching the "ever normal granary" chimera.



Peter B. Carey, Pres. Chicago Board of Trade.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Too Much Regulation

Grain & Feed Journals: There is too much irregular regulation throughout the world's grain markets. No sooner is the sin of one nation corrected until another error comes up for judgment. The regulation of business and markets is a nightmare that restricts activity. Heavy fines are meted out for selling products too cheaply. Speculators are warned that high prices will not be tolerated. Bread grain is taxed at a rate that suggests that all of the insane asylums must have been counseled to develop the thought. It is speculation that energizes business and freedom of action, the vehicle that conveys it into labor, grain, manufactured articles and markets. Restrictions and heavy taxes are the only explanation for the failure of the grain markets to respond to the reversal in the supply and demand position.—E. L. Southworth & Co., Toledo, O.

N.R.A. and the Nationalized Police Power

Grain & Feed Journals: By one shrewd, bold stroke those charged with putting the Tugwell theories into force not only fastened on industry all of the curbs desired, but induced industry to pay the bill, destroy its own defenses, and become the "nationalized police power" necessary to abolish the profit motive in business and turn the United States into one vast socialistic experiment.

It is extremely doubtful that those aiming at making America over ever really expected the codes to succeed. It now appears that the real purpose was the destruction of private industry's defenses—its trade ass'ns—which may explain why no code could go into effect until the radical leaders had approved it. It may also explain why those leaders reserved the right to change any code in any way at any time. But, not only was private industry left defenseless; the trade associations created to protect it were seduced and overnight transformed into the "nationalized police power" Dr. Tugwell said would be necessary to eliminate business for profit and to destroy the Constitution. The association secretaries and officials who formerly labored for the welfare of each industry were deftly alienated and made over into quasi-federal officers with their first allegiance committed to control of industry by political bureaucrats not a part thereof. To what trade association office may industry now go for protection or help and get anything other than "Code rulings" rammed down its throat by "a National Policeman"? Once, industry which paid the bills, bossed their ass'n secretaries. Now, these secretaries, become policemen, boss industry.

To take the place of private industry these radicals who plan to "make America over" propose to set up huge co-operative buying and selling combinations of producers and consumers. At the present time there are hundreds of such co-operative associations and societies competing with private business. The Co-operative League of U. S. A. alone has 145 affiliated societies. All of these are joined with Centro Soyus, the Russian Co-operative, in the International Co-operative Alliance. At this moment our Government is sending out information on how to set up these "co-operatives" and urging it be done so that consumers may save the "enormous profits" heretofore taken by business men.

These co-operatives pay no federal income taxes. They are allowed to offer rebates. Code authorities granted them brokerage fees on

mill products sold to their own members. They demand exemption from state sales or income taxes. And, while they pay no federal taxes, the government loans them vast sums at low interest for expansion—money collected from private industry and now used to destroy the source from whence it came. These facts, viewed with other government activities such as TVA, indicate clearly that private business will be required to disappear and in its place will be set up the socialistic dream called "planned economy."—L. R. Rumsyre, manager, Farmers Elevator Co., South Whitley, Ind.

New Federal Grades Too Severe

Grain & Feed Journals: I am convinced that the new federal grades are more severe than the old grades. This does not agree with the contention of Sec'y Wallace, who has stated that the new grades favored the producer.

Last year hard and mixed wheat were deliverable on the same contract. Under the new grades, according to the records of cash sales, mixed wheat is discounted severely, even tho its protein content is as strong as in hard wheat.

Elevator operators have suffered a good deal of confusion in buying wheat, not knowing whether to buy on a hard wheat basis or on a mixed wheat basis. If they bought on a hard wheat basis, giving the producer as much for his wheat as the market would permit, and the grain they bought graded mixed when it reached the terminal the discount swallowed all of their profit and sometimes part of their capital. To play safe they necessarily had to buy on a mixed wheat basis in many instances. Where this was done the producer suffered the discount, taking less for his wheat.—A. R. Dean, Blue Rapids Milling & Elevator Co., Blue Rapids, Kan.

Lumber & Builders Supply Code Authority field representatives are trying to force all who handle lumber to pay a code assessment. Altho the lumber code authority has requested one it has so far failed to receive an exemption from Administrative Order X-36, and can not force collection of lumber code assessments from people whose principal business is in some other field.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Jan. 14. Midwinter meeting, Farm Seed Group of American Seed Trade Ass'n, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 24, 25. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 25. The Mineral Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 29, 30, 31. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia.

Feb. 5, 6, 7. North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Minot, N. D.

Feb. 19, 20, 21. Minnesota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n at St. Louis, Mo.

For Your New Year

May the Dreams you have dreamed in the long, long years

When your heart with hope was high,
The dear, strange dreams that no one knew,
Of wonderful things that you dared not do,
Come true as this year goes by.

May the Roads you have pressed with your dream-shod feet,

Endless and wide and free,
Lead up to the heights you have longed to know,

To glorious heights where you dared not go,
And light that you dared not see.

May the Love that burned in your heart of dreams,

Like fire on the hearth of home,
Lie warm and sweet, a living thing
Of human faith, and of Love Divine,
In the heart of the year to come.

Board of Trade Registers Prices Fairly, Said Sec'y Wallace

From Address by M. W. PICKELL, before Grain Market Analysts Club

In his annual report the Sec'y of Agriculture made a statement that seems to me directly contrary to his findings as a student of markets, and one extremely difficult of substantiation. In that report he said:

"When production varies greatly, either through weather conditions or the action of farmers, prices fluctuate correspondingly but not usually in a manner permitting farmers to break even. They lose more on the decline than they get back on the advances. This is largely because speculators intervene between the producers and the consumers. Speculation depresses prices excessively to farmers in seasons of surplus production, and keeps from them the full benefit of rising prices in seasons of low production. Too much of the consumer's dollar goes to non-producers. Hence producers and consumers have a common interest in the control of both production and marketing."

About 1920 the present Sec'y of Agriculture, Mr. Henry Wallace, published a book entitled, "Agricultural Prices," in which he said in part:

"Prices of corn-belt food staples are registered more promptly and more delicately on the Chicago Board of Trade than anywhere else in the world. Before the war, trading in December corn customarily opened in the month of May. The price of December corn as quoted in May was necessarily on the supposition that the ensuing crop would be a normal crop, neither greater or less than average. If there was cold, wet weather in May or June, the price advanced. If the weather was warm and rather dry, the price declined slightly. However, as a general proposition, before the war, the price held steady during the months of May and June. During July and August, however, corn values on the Chicago market oscillated back and forth with rainfall and drought, registering the changes in marvelously delicate fashion. Customarily, it took an average rainfall, in the seven great corn states, of about 1½ inches during ten days, to hold the price of December corn futures practically stationary. A rainfall of as much as 1½ inches in a ten-day period during July and August would ordinarily depress the price several cents a bushel, whereas a ten day period with no rain at all would customarily advance the price by eight or nine cents a bushel or even more if the temperature was high. Anyone who studies these things is surprised at the accuracy with which the market price, before the war, actually reflected crop conditions as they changed from day to day. Since the war, it has been more difficult to measure the price making forces. Political conditions in Europe even during July and August often have as much influence as weather in determining the price of corn."

That book was written right when the world was readjusting itself from the war conditions.

It seems to me that the statement of Sec'y Wallace is not only at variance with the findings of Student Wallace, but is also at variance with the facts. Corn prices, and it is equally true of wheat, oats, and other grain prices, have responded to the changes of supply and demand in a "marvelously delicate fashion" as Student Wallace said. In doing this, they have moved in accord with the ratios that have prevailed under similar circumstances for the past 600 years. And they have done that without regard to speculative influence.

Pool Operation of Railroad-Owned Elevators Attacked

A brief urging the rejection by Co-ordinator Eastman of the recommendations by J. A. Little for pooled operation of railroad owned grain elevators has been filed by Benjamin F. Goldstein of Chicago, counsel for the Leased Elevator Ass'n, composed of Edward R. Bacon Grain Co., Bartlett Frazier Co., Cleveland Grain Co., Continental Export Co., Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., Donahue-Stratton Co., John Kellogg Co., Lathrop-Marshall Grain Co., Moore-Seaver Grain Co., Norris Grain Co., Rosenbaum Bros., Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., Uhlmann Grain Co., and Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc.

Attorney Goldstein points out that Mr. Little failed to take cognizance of the fact that during the last forty years practically the sole source of the grains in public storage in the leased elevators has been the merchandising operations of their operators, and that of all grain stored in these elevators during the five-year period of this investigation, 100% thereof stored in Kansas City and Milwaukee, and 99.9% thereof stored in Chicago, originated in each case with the lessees thereof acting as grain merchants. A necessary link in such merchandising operations is the private uses of leased elevator space by the operator. The elimination of that use by Mr. Little's plan will either: (1) eliminate such operators as merchandisers, thereby destroying the source for the grain theretofore stored in the elevators, or (2) induce such operators to replace the leased elevator space by new construction or by utilizing surplus elevator space operated by them in the same market. In either case the elevators now leased will be empty of grain for public storage purposes.

According to Mr. Little, the Lathrop elevators of Kansas City "were leased at a rental of \$100 per annum" and such rental figures he represented as the sole income to the lessor carrier for the period 1928 to 1932, inclusive.

The facts are: One of the Lathrop elevators was originally built in Memphis, Tennessee, but was dismantled and moved to Kansas City in 1899; the other was built two years later. The head houses of both elevators are of framed cribbed construction. To these were added in 1901-03 seven 100,000 bushel flat bottom tile tanks.

In the latter part of 1922 the lessee of these elevators surrendered them to the carrier. No lessee could be found and the elevators were allowed by the carrier to go to waste; the windows were broken, the belting and rope drives rotted for lack of use; the boilers were old and worn out; the property generally was run-down. The carrier, unwilling to undertake the repairs necessary to put the elevators in operating condition, sought a lessee who would so do, and after months of unsuccessful effort leased the premises in June, 1923, to the present lessee for ten years at the nominal yearly rental of \$100, the lessee, however, assuming the responsibility and expense of making the necessary repairs and rehabilitation of the elevators. Such expense has been substantial, aggregating in excess of \$30,000, which sum is clearly in the nature of *rental paid*. So well, apparently, had the lessee carried out this responsibility and maintained the condition of the elevators that at the expiration of the term in 1933, the new lease between the same parties called for a \$5,000 per year rental after the first year, the lessee being allowed a credit of \$3,700 for such first year to cover the cost to the lessee of reinforcing one of the tanks to place the same in tenable condition. Yet Mr. Little's presentation gives no consideration to such expenditures by the lessee.

Mr. Little's recommendation for carrier operation is based on what he conceives to be

"inadequate" rentals from existing leasing arrangements therefrom during the five-year period, 1928 to 1932, inclusive. From his own figures it appears, however, these thirty-seven leased elevators make a more favorable showing than the ten elevators which the carriers themselves operated during the same period, and whose earning experience is separated from that of other carrier operations. Seventy per cent of the carrier-operated elevators failed to realize any return on investment, whereas less than 25 per cent of carrier-leased elevators failed so to do; the showing of net income by the other 30 per cent of carrier-operated elevators resulted solely from abnormal, non-recurrent causes which are unlikely to be duplicated hereafter. Mr. Little neither accounts for this unfavorable record of the carrier-operated elevators nor does he explain, how, in the face of such record, the carriers would or could have been more successful as operators of the leased elevators so as to warrant their own future operation thereof.

That the grain merchants are conferring a favor on the railroad company by operating their houses on any terms whatsoever is pointed out by Mr. Goldstein in some cases where the earning capacity and operating expenses of one or more of the lessees has been unduly burdened in elevator operations because: (1) the lessee has assumed the obligation for insurance or maintenance and such are unduly large on account of the wooden construction or age of the elevator; (2) the insurance rate on the grain contained in the elevator is high because of the wooden construction or age of the elevator, the existence of such high insurance rate precluding storage of grain for any long period of time by comparison with that of other elevators having a lower rate of insurance to be borne by the owner or depositor of the grain; (3) the premiums for use and occupancy insurance are higher because of the existence of wooden construction; (4) the construction, such as of flat-bottom tanks of large diameter, results in excessive cost of handling because shovels are required to remove the grain from them on emptying; (5) the elevators have antiquated and wasteful power plants; (6) the lessee must make use of extra sweepers on account of antiquated dust-collecting system, extra weigh-master on account of small scales, additional firemen to take care of non-fireproof construction; (7) antiquated machinery and handling system require two or more elevations to move grain from place to place in the elevator where one elevation should be sufficient; (8) the plant has been buried as to basement and part of first floor due to elevation of the yards and tracks in the vicinity of the plant; (9) the basement being wet puts lessee to additional expenses of drainage; (10) the elevators have been built in separate units on the installment plan and this has prevented complete electrification by the use of one power plant and requires lessee to maintain several crews, where only one would be necessary if there were such a single plant; and (11) the minimum overhead expense necessary to operate an elevator is excessive in the light of the size of the elevator or the maximum amount of business which could be done either thru merchandising or storage.

Mr. Little's plans of carrier operation and pooling of leased elevators will have serious adverse effect on the farmer, the carrier and the market.

The farmer will suffer large and serious losses by the elimination of the market for his offgrade grain.

The carrier will suffer large and serious losses of property and revenues in the operation of the leased elevators.

The present open marketing system will be disrupted in favor of a restricted market dominated by a few interests.

Frank A. Theis Resigns from AAA

Frank A. Theis, chief of the grain processing section of the A.A.A. since its organization, resigned Dec. 20.

Mr. Theis resigned to return to his former position as vice-pres. of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., in Kansas City. He has desired to do so for several months, but has



Frank A. Theis, Kansas City, Mo.

remained in Washington at the request of Administration officials.

In a letter accepting Mr. Theis' resignation, Chester C. Davis, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, said:

"I must accept your resignation, but I can do so only with genuine regret. Permit me to say that in my opinion you have rendered distinguished service to the Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, for which I thank you sincerely. I am glad to know that we may feel free to call upon you for counsel and advice in the future and assure you that we shall not hesitate to take advantage of your offer."

Outstanding in the work of Mr. Theis' section during the time he has been section chief has been the development of the program for applying the processing tax which has provided the finances of the wheat adjustment program; the establishment of the North Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n which was responsible for a large proportion of the exports of wheat from the United States in the last crop year, and bringing under codes of fair competition the grain exchanges, the country elevator industry, the terminal-elevator industry, the wheat flour milling industry and the feed manufacturing industry.

Mr. Theis represented the Administration in the negotiations with the grain trade leading up to the final establishment of the codes. Last summer he spent several months in Argentina as representative of the Sec'y of Agriculture in making a survey of the wheat situation in that country.

Mr. Theis is a graduate of the University of Kansas law school. After leaving school in 1912 he engaged in the grain business, joining his present firm in 1918. His father, the late J. A. Theis, was president of the Kansas City Board of Trade in 1928, an office to which Frank was elected in 1931. His legion of friends at Kansas City welcome his return.

Trade-Dermatitis From Flour Poisoning

A case of trade-dermatitis caused from flour poisoning is reported in the monthly news-letter of the Food Section of the National Safety Council under the caption of "Unusual Accidents."

In this particular case this southwesterner rubbed his eyes with his flour-covered hands, knowing at the time that he was very sensitive to flour rash. His eyes immediately broke out inwardly and outwardly, becoming inflamed and sore. His eyesight will probably be indefinitely impaired.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds.

Hastings, Neb., Dec. 15.—Central Nebraska has been buried under a blanket of snow and prospects for a crop next year are very good.—Don E. Minor.

Waynesville, O., R. R. No. 5, Dec. 11.—Corn yield very disappointing; one-half crop; only fair quality. Wheat has a fair start; well covered with snow today; temperature 6 degrees above zero this morning.—Everett Early.

Petersburg, Ind.—Dec. 20.—Winter wheat in this section is well stooled and the crop is looking better at this time of the year than in the past ten years. The acreage is larger than last year. Hundreds of acres have been broken for corn for next year, and farmers are preparing to plant the largest corn crop in the history of the county.—W. B. C.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 19.—Condition of winter wheat and pasturage rye continues good to excellent, meadows are mostly fair to good, and pastures while short show considerable green; the snow cover during the recent cold being sufficient to protect those crops from injury. Little field work was accomplished during the week. Stock feed is becoming low in places.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 15.—The preliminary estimate of the 1934 production of grains in Ontario is as follows, in bus., compared with the 1933 production, the figures given first being those for 1933 and the second those for 1934: Fall wheat, 14,030,600 and 6,937,000; spring wheat, 1,663,000 and 1,744,400; oats, 65,543,200 and 81,048,700; barley, 12,037,300 and 14,595,700; fall rye, 913,000 and 867,000; flaxseed, 49,500 and 57,000; buckwheat, 4,349,300 and 4,385,000.—S. H. H. Symons, statistician, Ont. Dept. of Ag.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 22.—The condition of wheat in Oklahoma on Dec. 1 was 76% of normal, compared with 75% last year. The condition of wheat is reported very good to excellent in the north-central district and good in most of the central district, but poor in the northwest, west and southwest districts, where drouth conditions prevail. The estimated sown acreage is 4,685,000, compared with 4,338,000 sown in the fall of 1933, an increase of 8% over the acreage sown a year ago. The production of the principal grains in Oklahoma for 1934, compared with the 1933 production, in bus., was as follows, the first figures being those for 1934, the second, for 1933: Corn, 11,644,000 and 21,458,000; wheat 37,348,000 and 31,549,000; oats 20,150,000 and 21,478,000; barley 1,265,000 and 720,000; rye 54,000 and 38,000.—K. D. Blood and S. L. Bryan, statisticians, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 19.—After a careful survey of the state we are able to report on the growing crop as follows: Eastern third, acreage last year, 832,000; 5% increase this year or 915,000 acres; condition good. Central third, acreage last year 5,466,000; 5% increase this year or 5,740,000 acres; condition—North, poor; central, fair; south, good. Western third, acreage last year 5,519,000; a 7% decrease this year or 5,133,000 acres; condition poor to very poor. Total acreage 11,788,000, or a small reduction from last year in spite of the allowable 5% increase. Extreme drouth in the western and north central thirds prevented planting. While a few points report precipitation since our last report, it was of sufficient quantity for benefit only in the eastern third and south central third while the western third again received no appreciable relief. A continued seriously dry condition exists, with much wheat still unspouted and the balance, which is up in a most unhealthy condition to withstand any severe winter. It is our opinion that with the exception of the eastern third and the south half of the central third, our fall prospect is very poor, based on acres affected. A crop of 105,000,000 is indicated, but we must, of course, remember that while it does confirm a poor outlook at the moment it can change for better or worse considerably before the 1935 harvest.—H. L. Robinson.

Portland, Ore.—Grain yields in Lake County, Ore., in 1934 totaled 49,100 sacks. One grower had an average of 55½ bus. of turkey red wheat to the acre. The crop is being sold for seed at a premium, as it was almost entirely free from weeds.—F. K. H.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 18.—The grain areas of the United States are approaching winter with comparatively dry subsoil. The Ohio Valley has a moderate snow cover at present, with fair soil moisture, but the eastern states are dry. The ground is well covered by snow in Iowa, Minnesota and the Lake regions; but western Minnesota, the Dakotas, and eastern Montana have only a very light covering. Drouth still remains in the eastern Rocky Mountain states, extending into eastern Colorado, western Kansas, and western Nebraska. The Pacific Northwest has sufficient moisture, and prospects for 1935 are good. Winter wheat in the Ohio Valley made remarkable growth during the fall months, and is now well protected by snow. Winter wheat in the eastern states did not make such good progress, due to dry soil conditions. The southwest winter wheat belt is in fair to good condition, especially eastern Kansas and Nebraska, most of Oklahoma and Missouri. The western third of Kansas and Nebraska is still in the dry section, and crop conditions are very poor. Moisture conditions in the spring wheat area are fair in eastern South Dakota and southern Minnesota, but in western Minnesota and North Dakota, also eastern Montana, the soil is still dry. The winter rye fields in this territory are in fair to good condition.—T. R. Shaw, in Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 20.—The area sown to winter wheat in Kansas in the fall of 1934 is estimated at 13,049,000 acres. This is an increase of 8.0% or 967,000 acres from the acreage sown in the fall of 1933. The condition of the wheat crop on Dec. 1, at 71% of normal, compares with 64% last December and 79% the ten-year December average. This low condition foretells another short crop in 1935. The condition of wheat in all southcentral and some central counties together with those in the eastern third of the state is well above average and the outlook for 1935 production is fair to good in these sections. The condition of

wheat in northcentral counties and those of the western third of the state comprising about one half the total area is in below average condition and present indications are that abandonment will be large. The supply of soil moisture was deficient at planting time and has continued below normal. In the past there has never been a year when the wheat crop has entered the winter with a condition below 75% of normal that abandonment for the state as a whole did not exceed 20% of the area sown. The December condition this year indicates abandonment in 1935 of 25% or more of the area sown this fall. This low condition also points to below average acre yields. While present indications are that the crop will be fair to good in southcentral Kansas and in the eastern third of the state this favorable aspect will be largely offset by small production in the western third. A total of 95 million bus. appears to be most likely, with 120 million bus. the upper limit of expectations. The area sown to winter rye at 180,000 acres is three times as large as the 60,000 acres sown last fall. Plantings were large in nearly all parts of the state, primarily due to the need for fall and winter pasture. Very likely much of this acreage will be harvested as grain in 1935. The condition of rye is excellent in most parts of the principal rye areas of the eastern two-thirds of Kansas. The crop is rated at 82% of normal compared with 72% last December and 85% the ten-year average.—Federal and State Depts. of Ag.

Yield of Minor Crops

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports production for 1934, with 1933 production in parentheses, as follows: Buckwheat, bus., 9,062,000 (7,844,000); flaxseed, bus., 5,253,000 (6,947,000); rice, bus., 38,296,000 (37,058,000); grain sorghums, bus., 34,542,000 (38,082,000); cottonseed, tons, 4,324,000 (5,804,000); hay, tons, 56,690,000 (74,607,000); timothy seed, bus., 261,900 (835,000); red and alsike clover, bus., 1,099,100 (1,489,200); sweet clover seed, bus., 626,100 (709,700); lespedeza seed, bus., 1,913,200 (2,639,500); alfalfa seed, bus., 960,700 (1,025,700); dry edible beans, 100 lb. sacks, 10,159,000 (12,338,000); soybeans, bus., 17,762,000 (11,670,000); cowpeas, bus., 5,296,000 (5,806,000).

United States Grain Crops for 49 Years

Estimates of the Department of Agriculture on wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley crops of the United States from 1886 to 1934, inclusive, are as follows:

	Wheat						
	Winter, Bushels.	Spring, Bushels.	Total, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Oats, Bushels.	Rye, Bushels.	Barley, Bushels.
1886.....	302,376,000	154,842,000	457,218,000	1,665,441,000	624,134,000	24,489,000	59,428,000
1887.....	292,830,000	163,499,000	456,329,000	1,456,161,000	659,618,000	20,693,000	56,812,000
1888.....	277,920,000	137,948,000	415,868,000	1,987,790,000	701,735,000	28,415,000	63,884,000
1889.....	332,213,000	158,347,000	490,560,000	2,112,892,000	751,515,000	30,000,000	78,090,000
1890.....	255,344,000	143,918,000	399,262,000	1,489,970,000	523,621,000	28,000,000	68,000,000
1891.....	393,464,000	219,316,000	611,780,000	2,060,154,000	738,394,000	33,000,000	80,000,000
1892.....	359,191,000	156,758,000	515,949,000	1,628,464,000	661,035,000	30,000,000	72,000,000
1893.....	275,489,000	120,643,000	396,132,000	1,619,496,000	638,855,000	26,555,000	69,869,000
1894.....	326,399,000	133,868,000	460,267,000	1,212,770,000	662,087,000	26,727,000	61,400,000
1895.....	257,709,000	209,391,000	467,100,000	1,251,139,000	824,444,000	27,210,000	87,373,000
1896.....	264,339,000	163,345,000	427,684,000	2,283,875,000	707,344,000	24,396,000	69,695,000
1897.....	322,639,000	197,451,000	520,090,000	1,902,968,000	698,768,000	27,363,000	66,685,000
1898.....	379,807,000	295,341,000	675,148,000	1,924,185,000	730,905,000	25,657,000	55,792,000
1899.....	296,675,000	250,629,000	547,304,000	2,078,144,000	796,178,000	23,962,000	73,881,000
1900.....	330,884,000	191,346,000	522,230,000	2,105,102,000	809,126,000	23,996,000	58,226,000
1901.....	429,675,000	318,785,000	748,460,000	1,522,520,000	736,800,000	30,345,000	109,933,000
1902.....	362,672,000	307,390,000	670,062,000	2,523,468,000	987,842,000	33,630,000	134,954,000
1903.....	401,686,000	236,136,000	637,822,000	2,244,177,000	784,094,000	29,363,000	131,861,000
1904.....	332,935,346	219,464,171	552,399,517	2,467,481,000	894,596,552	27,235,000	139,749,000
1905.....	428,462,834	263,516,655	692,979,489	2,707,998,540	953,216,177	27,616,000	136,651,000
1906.....	492,888,000	242,374,000	735,262,000	2,927,416,091	964,904,522	33,375,000	178,916,000
1907.....	409,442,000	224,645,000	634,087,000	2,592,300,000	754,443,000	31,566,000	153,317,000
1908.....	437,908,000	226,694,000	664,602,000	2,668,651,000	807,156,000	31,851,000	166,756,000
1909.....	419,732,000	263,646,000	683,379,000	2,552,190,000	1,007,129,000	29,520,000	173,321,000
1910.....	434,142,000	200,979,900	635,121,000	2,886,260,000	1,180,513,000	34,897,000	173,832,000
1911.....	430,656,000	190,629,000	621,285,000	2,531,488,000	922,298,000	33,119,000	160,240,000
1912.....	399,919,000	330,348,000	730,267,000	3,124,746,000	1,418,337,000	35,664,000	223,824,000
1913.....	523,561,000	239,819,000	763,380,000	2,446,988,000	1,121,768,000	41,381,000	178,189,000
1914.....	684,990,000	206,027,000	891,017,000	2,672,804,000	1,141,060,000	42,779,000	194,953,000
1915.....	673,947,000	351,854,000	1,025,801,000	2,994,793,000	1,549,030,000	54,050,000	228,851,000
1916.....	480,553,000	155,765,000	636,318,000	2,566,927,000	1,251,837,000	48,862,000	182,309,000
1917.....	412,901,000	223,754,000	636,655,000	3,065,233,000	1,592,740,000	62,933,000	211,759,000
1918.....	565,099,000	356,339,000	921,438,000	2,502,665,000	1,538,124,000	91,041,000	256,225,000
1919.....	760,677,000	207,602,000	968,279,000	2,816,318,000	1,184,030,000	75,483,000	147,608,000
1920.....	610,597,000	222,430,000	833,027,000	3,208,584,000	1,496,281,000	60,490,000	189,332,000
1921.....	600,316,000	214,589,000	814,905,000	3,068,569,000	1,078,341,000	61,675,000	154,946,000
1922.....	586,878,000	280,720,000	867,598,000	2,906,020,000	1,215,803,000	103,362,000	182,068,000
1923.....	571,959,000	225,422,000	797,381,000	3,053,557,000	1,305,833,000	63,023,000	198,185,000
1924.....	592,259,000	272,995,000	865,254,000	2,312,745,000	1,522,665,000	64,038,000	178,322,000
1925.....	401,734,000	270,879,000	669,365,000	2,900,581,000	1,501,909,000	48,696,000	218,002,000
1926.....	627,433,000	203,607,000	831,040,000	2,692,217,000	1,246,848,000	40,224,000	191,182,000
1927.....	552,747,000	325,627,000	878,374,000	2,763,093,000	1,182,594,000	53,572,000	265,577,000
1928.....	578,964,000	323,785,000	902,749,000	2,839,959,000	1,449,531,000	41,766,000	256,858,000
1929.....	576,213,000	232,963,000	809,176,000	2,614,132,000	1,228,369,000	41,911,000	302,892,000
1930.....	604,337,000	246,628,000	850,965,000	2,081,048,000	1,402,026,000	50,234,000	325,893,000
1931.....	787,465,000	104,806,000	892,271,000	2,556,863,000	1,112,142,000	72,746,000	198,965,000
1932.....	462,151,000	264,680,000	726,831,000	2,908,045,000	1,242,437,000	39,855,000	299,950,000
1933.....	351,030,000	176,383,000	527,413,000	2,330,237,000	722,485,000	21,184,000	158,104,000
1934.....	405,034,000	91,435,000	496,469,000	1,380,718,000	528,815,000	16,040,000	118,929,000

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 6.—Receipts of wheat here by river steamer and barge from upper Columbia River points now total 306,237 bus. since the beginning of the cereal year, July 1, according to figures released by the Portland Merchants' Exchange. The bulk of this was brot down by enlarged barges, whereas a few years ago it was all transported by rail.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 5.—Shipments of oats from the Columbia River to the Atlantic seaboard during the season have been 4,500 tons. In the same period Puget Sound shipped 2,000 tons to the east coast. Both the Klamath and Willamette valley districts made heavy shipments of brewers' barley to the eastern markets. The barley tests 44 pounds and sold at \$1.50 a cental delivered.—F. K. H.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 19.—An advance in price so that the farmer obtained 95c brought out a small movement from the south central section of the state, but rather a small showing in view of the usual pre-Xmas and pre-tax movement in Kansas. Feeding of wheat continues at an abnormally high ratio since there is still a spread of 12c to 15c between corn and wheat, wheat being the cheaper.—H. L. Robinson.

Wheat and Rye Acreage and Condition

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—The crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture makes the following estimates for the United States:

Crop and year of seeding	Fall sowings— Per cent of acreage sown the prev. fall		Condition Dec. 1, per cent
	Acres		
Winter wheat:			
10-yr. aver. 1923-1932	100.6	45,240,000	82.4
1930	100.6	45,240,000	86.3
1931	93.5	42,283,000	79.4
1932	100.9	42,669,000	68.9
1933	98.1	41,850,000	74.3
1934	105.9	44,306,000	77.8
Rye (for all purposes):			
10-yr. aver. 1923-1932	.....	.....	84.9
1930	.....	5,196,000	82.9
1931	97.9	5,085,000	82.0
1932	87.9	4,470,000	76.3
1933	112.5	5,027,000	69.9
1934	113.3	5,697,000	80.4

Winter Wheat: The abandonment of 1933 seedings was 21.3% of the acreage sown; of the 1932 seedings was 33.2%, and the average for the ten years 1921-1930 was 12.2%.

Rye: The estimates for rye relate to the total acreage sown for all purposes.

U. S. Grain Imports

Argentina, which in other years has exported some corn and flaxseed to the United States, in 1934 began to figure in a more varied assortment of cereals and seeds for shipment to North America.

Argentina has shipped nearly 5,000,000 bus. of oats to the United States since Aug. 1. The steamer Ramsay has been chartered for 7,000 tons oats Bahia Blanca to the Gulf for loading between Jan. 20 and Feb. 5 at 21 shillings, or one shilling less to New Orleans. The steamer Nicholas recently discharged half of its cargo of 7,200 tons Argentine oats at Mobile and one-half at New Orleans. The steamer Springbank recently discharged 6,600 tons oats at New Orleans. The steamer Seringa has been chartered for 7,000 tons heavy grain from San Lorenzo for New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore. A steamer of the R. & K. fleet has been chartered for 6,000 tons of heavy grain from Santa Fe or Diamante to New Orleans with option to Jacksonville. During November Argentine shipments to U. S. ports were composed of 2,943,000 bus. oats, 315,000 bus. corn, 40,000 bus. rye and 2,925 bus. wheat. Philadelphia received 200,000 bus. of Argentine oats last week.

Russian white oats amounting to 20,000 bus. were received the first week in December at New York.

Argentina has sold 1,500,000 bus. corn for delivery to U. S. Pacific Coast, in addition to 1,000,000 bus. shipped earlier, to supply a demand formerly satisfied by water down the Mississippi or west by rail from Iowa.

Argentine corn is arriving at Boston helping to fill the void in the normal shipments from the middle west. The steamer West Imboden brought 224 bags, weighing 22,572 lbs., from Buenos Aires.—L. V. S.

Canada's shipments of grain to the United States, presumably for domestic consumption, are officially reported at 20,000,000 bus. during the four months prior to Dec. 1. This includes 12,274,000 bus. of amber durum and low grade wheat, 5,500,000 bus. barley and over 2,000,000 bus. oats. Much of the additional 12,000,000 bus. of bread wheat now held in bond is likely to pay the duty of 42 cents and enter domestic consumption.

A cargo of 220,000 bus. Canadian feed wheat has been unloaded at Milwaukee, with 1,000,000 additional on the way. Chicago has received 1,750,000 bus. mixed feed oats and 750,000 bus. of feed wheat. Chicago has two cargoes of Canadian screenings to be unloaded.

According to United States Customs returns 5,046,000 bus. of Canadian wheat was imported duty paid into the United States for consumption since the beginning of the crop year.

Exporting nations supplying grain needed would be delighted if our A. A. A. would forbid farmers of U. S. A. to grow any grain.

Canadian Grain Movement

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 21.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Dec. 14 shows a slight increase of 1,134,970 bus., compared with the previous week, and an increase of 12,658,633 bus. when compared with the same week in 1933. The visible supply was reported as 256,532,834 bus.; compared with a revised figure of 255,207,864 bus. for the previous week and 243,914,201 bus. for the corresponding week in 1933.

Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 26,188,446 bus., of which 14,699,087 bus. were in store at Buffalo, 2,468,098 bus. at New York, 2,500,000 bus. at Erie, 4,011,000 bus. at Albany, 1,437,261 bus. at Duluth and 1,013,000 bus. at Chicago. This compared with 15,157,646 bus. on the same date last year, of which 6,770,900 bus. were located at Buffalo, 5,881,554 bus. at New York and 1,638,000 bus. at Erie.

United States wheat in Canada was shown as 1,048,912 bus. compared with 2,248,345 bus. last year.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Dec. 7 amounted to 2,933,880 bus., a decrease of 741,753 bus. from the previous week, when 3,725,633 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 3,250,295 bus. For the nineteen weeks ending Dec. 7, 1934, and Dec. 8, 1933, 164,515,222 and 154,635,464 bus., respectively, were received from the farms. This shows an increase of 9,879,758 bus. over the same period a year ago. By provinces the receipts for the week ending Dec. 7, 1934, were as follows, figures within brackets being those for the week ending Dec. 8, 1933: Manitoba, 275,585 (173,127); Saskatchewan, 1,268,136 (1,681,139); Alberta, 1,440,159 (1,396,029) bus.

Marketings of wheat in the three Prairie Provinces to Dec. 7, 1934, as compared with the same period in 1933 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1933: Manitoba, 26,339,156 (22,618,419); Saskatchewan, 74,535,520 (78,210,359); Alberta, 63,640,546 (53,806,686) bus.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Check Tax Off Jan. 1

According to the law under which each check was taxed 2c by the federal government, this nuisance tax will be discontinued Jan. 1, 1935.

In the original statute this tax was to be in effect until July 1, 1935, and was later changed to Jan. 1st.

Steps Toward Burocratic Control

With regard to the contemplated legislation for exchange control as outlined in the Journal Dec. 12, page 448, in an excerpt from the report of that date by Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace to the President, B. W. Snow says the secretary's statements are intended to leave the impression that the legislation sought is needed to prevent the practices that are condemned. The facts are that the grain exchange code under which all business is transacted directly provides for exactly the things which the secretary now wants written into rigid statutes.

Mr. Snow states that it is clear that the demand for rigid statutory enactment to effect exactly what can now be accomplished thru co-operation between the trade itself and the secretary merely represents burocratic encroachment upon private business. Under the present code of fair competition the grain exchanges have a definite responsibility in enforcing ethical business standards in the grain trade and there is under the code a flexibility of control, lodged finally with the secretary of agriculture that insures an ability to promptly meet changing business conditions which can never be reached under burocratic enforcement of rigid statutes.

The grain trade has honestly and willingly co-operated with the secretary of agriculture in every intelligent effort to improve business methods and eliminate any legitimate cause for complaint and it is justified in resenting the unfair strictures and baseless implications involved in the text of the secretary's report. The grain trade is dealing frankly with the government and has the right to expect equally frank dealing from the government, in the opinion of Mr. Snow.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the May delivery and the high and low of the option to date at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows in cents per bushel:

		Option		Wheat*											
	High	Low	Dec. 12	Dec. 13	Dec. 14	Dec. 15	Dec. 17	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	Dec. 20	Dec. 21	Dec. 22	Dec. 24		
Chicago*	117	93 1/2	100 3/4	100 3/4	101 7/8	100 7/8	99	99 1/2	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/2	99	99 1/4		
Winnipeg*	100 1/2	79 7/8	83 1/4	83 3/8	83 3/8	83 3/8	82 3/8	82 3/4	82 3/8	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 5/8	82 7/8		
Liverpool*	.....	.....	76 3/8	76 3/8	77 1/4	77 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 3/4
Kansas City	111 3/4	90 3/8	98	98 1/2	99 1/8	98 1/4	96 3/8	96 1/8	95 1/2	95 1/4	95 1/2	96 1/8	96 3/8		
Minneapolis	120 1/2	98 1/4	105 3/4	106	107	106 1/2	105 3/8	105 3/8	104 7/8	104 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/4	105 3/8		
Duluth, durum	129 1/2	116	122 1/2	123 3/4	124 1/2	125	121 1/4	121 3/4	120 1/2	121 1/4	121 1/2	122	123 1/4		
Milwaukee	116 3/4	93 3/8	100 3/4	101	101 1/2	101 1/2	99 3/8	99 3/8	98 3/8	98 3/4	98 1/2	.....	.....
Corn															
Chicago	93 1/4	75	88	88 1/4	89 1/4	88 3/8	87 1/2	87 3/4	87	86 1/4	86 1/2	87 3/8	88 1/2		
Kansas City	95 1/2	75	90	90 3/4	91 3/8	90 3/8	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 5/8	88 3/4	88 3/4	89 1/4	89 3/8		
Milwaukee	93 1/4	75 1/2	88	88 1/4	89 1/4	88 3/8	87 3/8	87 3/4	87 1/2	86 3/8	86 1/2	.....	.....
Oats															
Chicago	59 1/2	45 1/2	52 1/2	53	53 7/8	53 1/8	52 1/2	52 3/8	52	51 3/4	51 3/8	51 7/8	52 3/8		
Winnipeg	49 3/8	39 3/4	43 3/4	44 1/4	45	45	43 1/2	43 3/8	43 3/8	43 3/8	43 3/8	44 1/4	44		
Minneapolis	55 3/4	46	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 3/4	54 3/4	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 3/8	53 3/4	53 3/4	53 3/4	53 3/4		
Milwaukee	58 3/4	46 1/2	52 3/8	53	53 3/8	53 3/8	52 3/8	52 3/8	52 1/2	51 3/8	51 1/2	.....	.....
Rye															
Chicago	95 3/4	69	77 3/8	77 3/8	78 3/8	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 3/8	76 3/8	76 3/8	75 3/8	76 1/2	76 1/2		
Minneapolis	84 1/4	68	76 1/4	76 1/4	77 1/4	76 3/8	75 3/8	75 3/8	75	75	74 1/4	74 3/8	75		
Winnipeg	80 3/8	55 1/2	62 1/4	62 3/4	63 3/8	62 1/2	61 3/4	62 3/8	61 3/8	61 1/2	61 1/4	61 3/4	62 1/2		
Duluth	79 1/4	69 1/2	76 1/4	76 1/4	77 1/4	76 3/8	75 3/8	75 3/8	75	75	74 1/4	74 3/8	75		
Barley															
Minneapolis	82	65 3/4	75 1/4	74 3/4	75 3/4	74 3/4	73	73 3/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 3/4	73 1/2	74 1/4		
Winnipeg	65 3/4	50 3/4	56 3/8	56 3/8	57 3/8	57 3/8	56 3/8	57 3/8	55 3/8	55 3/8	56 3/8	57	56 3/8		
Milwaukee	86 1/4	71	81	79 1/2	80	79	77 3/4	78	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 3/4	78	78 3/4		
Chicago	86	71 1/4	81	79 3/4	80	79	77 3/4	78 1/4	77	77	78	78 3/4	78 3/4		

*Wheat price in former gold cents Dec. 22: Chicago, 58 1/4; Winnipeg, 49 1/4; Liverpool, 45 1/4.

South Dakota Spirit Carries On

Drouth or no drouth an undampened spirit pervaded the 28th annual convention of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota, at Huron, Dec. 11, 12 and 13.

Convinced that the history-hallowed homesteaders of the South Dakota prairies, who suffered drouths and plagues before them, had left a heritage of fortitude to the present generations the convention reflected a spirit of faith and optimism. Attendance numbered over 250.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

PRES. CHRIS JENSEN, Putney, presided at the opening session.

REV. JOHN WARD SMITH, Pastor, St. Mary's Episcopal Church, asked divine guidance.

PAUL K. MYERS, Sec'y, Huron Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the delegates.

PRES. JENSEN gave a brief annual address, saying, in effect:

Pres. Jensen's Remarks

Personally, I favor the present marketing system, with its bulls and its bears. Neither are to be criticized too harshly, for under them the market is competitive, and we always get better prices where there is competition.

The farmers' elevator type of co-operation has two outstanding recommendations. First, it cuts the cost of handling business; second, it distributes profits if there be any. But it is doubtful if profit will come from carrying co-operation into the terminal markets. Terminal markets are not close enough to home, and they require specialized knowledge.

A learned professor has declared that the speculative markets should be discontinued, and that grain should be handled as automobiles are sold. The business is not comparable. Grain is produced in two or three months and someone must carry it; whereas autos are made no faster than they can be sold. Banks would not carry the loans required in financing the handling of a crop of grain if a strong, liquid form of protection were not available. Hedging makes the financing at low cost possible, and hedging could not be carried on without speculative markets.

Due to the drouth, farmers' elevators have become retailers of grain and feed instead of wholesalers. But I have seen reverses before. South Dakota will come back, and so will your grain wholesaling.

C. R. GOSS, State Federal Housing Director, read a portion of the Federal Housing Administration Act. With loans from banks to back the building and repairing of homes, he declared, employment will come in the building and allied trades. Approximately 26% of the national income is spent in housing, and 40% of the population is dependent upon building for its living.

A. F. NELSON, Minneapolis, Treas. of the Country Elevator Code Authority, briefly reviewed development of the code. The code was written to save the trade from operating under a code prepared and made effective by the Administration, a law in which the trade might have no voice. Mr. Nelson declared: "The code makes a law of what you have tried to do yourselves for 30 years." Prompt payment of the code authority assessment, he said, would avoid later embarrassment.

Adjourned to Wednesday morning.

Wednesday Morning Session

PRES. JENSEN appointed the following com'ites at the opening of the second session:

RESOLUTIONS: S. S. Judy, Forestburg, chairman; Andrew Nelson, Coleman; Chris Christiansen, Wessington Springs; E. C. Graves, Raymond; R. C. Kidder, Holmquist; W. J. A. Schoppe, Putney; J. J. Brucher, Kadoka; G. W. Dixon, Aberdeen.

CREDENTIALS: C. G. Anderson, Aberdeen, chairman; F. H. Ripley, Henry; Carl Ofstedahl, Platte; J. C. Weimer, Sioux Falls.

H. R. SUMNER, Minneapolis, sec'y Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, said the severity of the drouth might cause a serious seed shortage. Thought, energy and financial backing are

necessary to supply the seed required to produce a normal crop.

Reserves held by the government are not sufficient to supply normal planting requirements. Conservation makes it necessary for grain dealers to cooperate with competitors in making local surveys of seed requirements and working with county agents to supply farm needs.

Grain dealers will find it advisable to install seed cleaners in order to prevent the use of poor quality seed in their communities. "The elevator manager who neglects his job and fails to forestall the introduction of inferior seed will be handling a patch work of inferior grain at his station for years to come," he declared.

CAPT. L. C. WEBSTER, Washington, D. C., Procurement Officer for South Dakota, explained the government's \$100,000,000 seed program. Since the appropriation became available the area over which it must be spread has come to include the vast expanse from Montana to Illinois and from Canada to the Gulf.

The government seed stocks amount to 14,000,000 bus. They will not be offered in competition with seed stocks now held by local dealers. While it is not intended that the government shall make a profit from its seed stocks, prices will likely be advanced to stay in line with current quotations. Where back-hauls are necessary, their cost will be absorbed by the government, and drouth relief freight rates will be sought. Country elevators handling the government seed will work with supervisors and will be allowed shrinkage and dockage incident to retailing of the seed. They will be required to post a \$2,000 bond to guarantee proper handling of the funds. Elevators will be required to conduct surveys in their field to determine seed needs before any of the seed will be placed with them for distribution.

E. C. HILLWEG, Minneapolis, Sec'y, Public Relations Com'ite, Minneapolis and Duluth Chambers of Commerce, paid a glowing tribute to the work of Pres. Jensen in testifying at legislative hearings.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

Vice-Pres. F. J. Cross, Randolph, presided at the third session.

JOHN MUHLBEIER, business analyst for the U. S. Bank for Cooperatives at Omaha, Neb., clarified the steps to be followed in securing a government loan thru the bank for co-operatives. The principal factor in determining loans, he said, is pre-determined repayment ability, based on average volume of business done and profit made over a period of years. Present interest rates are 4% on facilities, and 3% on business operation loans, with three to five years in which to repay.

C. A. PARISH, Minneapolis, reviewed the development of the Minnesota inspection service, declaring experience in sampling of grain a

needed training for inspectors. Discriminating requirements of grain processors demand that inspectors have a technical knowledge of the grain on which they pass judgment.

HARRY A. DAHLQUIST, Minneapolis outlined the safeguards used by the Minnesota weighing department to assure honest weights. This requires almost constant checking of scales. During last month the average shortage was but 72 lbs. per car.

OTTO ZIMMERMAN, Minneapolis, briefly outlined functions of the Board of Appeals in settling disputes over the grades of grain. Inspecting of grain considers a multiplicity of technical variations that must accord with federal standards.

F. S. BETZ, Chicago, reviewed the "Program of Progress" initiated by the Farmers Grain Dealers National Ass'n (See page 453, Dec. 12 number, of the JOURNALS.)

J. J. MURPHY, Pierre, South Dakota Railway Commission, felt that raising of freight rates, as requested by the railroads, would divert freight to trucks and other forms of transportation. A general reduction of freight rates would attract business to the rails.

Adjourned to Thursday morning.

Smoker and Luncheon

The annual smoker of the convention was held Wednesday evening, when members of the Minneapolis and Duluth Chambers of Commerce offered a buffet lunch in the convention hall. Several singing and dancing acts followed the dining as features of entertainment.

Lieut. Gov.-Elect, Hon. Robert Peterson, Centerville, was the speaker of the evening, lauding state and federal relief programs, and the wealth of the state in other sources than agriculture.

Thursday Morning Session

The fourth session was devoted to problems of management, with Frank H. Ripley, Huron, in the chair.

SAM LASSEN, South Dakota farmer, and former manager of an Iowa elevator, explained that an elevator manager must have whole-hearted cooperation from his directors to make a success. Troublesome times warrant the continuation of good salaries for elevator managers, because their services are more important than ever when drouth and depression combine to make the elevator unprofitable. A satisfied manager is the best investment a co-operative elevator can make.

Now is the time, felt Mr. Lassen, to push the sidelines and let no business get away. It is an elevator job to supply the farmers of the community with good seed, and selling non-members good seed may be the means of holding them as regular customers.

BERT EWING, Doland, has been thinking about water power. Development of water power on the Missouri River will have a marked influence on moving industry west, he declared. Cheap power is an industrial necessity.

The Great Lakes to the Atlantic waterway failed to meet with Mr. Ewing's favor. It would, he felt, give greatest benefit to Canada, with her 50,000,000 acres of virgin soil.

The seed problem in South Dakota is serious. It is to be hoped that the government will rush seeds to elevators in drouth areas so that elevators can make something from handling them and the farmers can have the seed for a new crop.

G. B. BAUDER, Minneapolis, said the farmers elevators of the Northwest are the largest distributors of domestic coal. Coal is a major sideline and merits handling on a sound merchandising basis. Development of lignite production is probably an economic waste, and the purchase of coal that will give the greatest amount of heat for the lowest cost is a sound practice in solving the heating problem.

H. K. MANSFIELD, Omaha, Neb., talked on workmens' compensation insurance, imploring managers to report promptly all accidents



Pres. Chris Jensen, Putney; 2nd Vice-Pres. C. A. Woods, Plankinton; Treas. S. S. Judy, Forestburg; 1st Vice-Pres. F. J. Cross, Randolph.

so that records could be made and aid administered. When an elevator is paying for protection it cannot afford to risk future claims for injury because an accident seemed trivial at the time it occurred.

Thursday Afternoon Session

PRES. JENSEN presided at the business session Thursday afternoon.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

A resolution was adopted urging the South Dakota delegation in Washington to start working immediately for loan legislation, since the succession of crop failures and the devastation wrought by the drouth has left South Dakota farmers in sore need of financial assistance from the government.

OPOSITION to the proposed general increase in railroad freight rates was expressed in a pledge to support railroad commissions of the Northwest for their efforts in preventing rate increases that would add to the already heavy burdens of the farmers.

The efforts of Sec'y Wallace and others to regain foreign markets for agricultural products were endorsed.

Cease legislating to restrict the grain marketing system, urged one resolution, at least until "unquestioned evidence is furnished that such legislation will operate to advantage of grain producers instead of to their disadvantage as has been the case with practically all restrictive measures adopted in the last decade."

TRANSFER of the duty of inspecting heavy scales from the state Department of Agriculture to the Railway Commission was recommended, because the work of the Department of Agriculture has been unsatisfactory.

The State Relief Administration was urged to continue its coal disbursing order system. Opposition was expressed to the cash allotment plan for distributing coal to the needy, because there is "no assurance that the cash allotted will be used for coal."

CHRIS JENSEN was re-elected pres. of the ass'n. Directors elected or re-elected are: E. A. Maxwell, Vermillion; Andrew Nelson, Coleman; S. S. Judy, Forestburg; William Barrett, Hazel; Joe Lapke, Leola; F. J. Cross, Randolph, and C. A. Woods, Plankinton.

Adjourned *sine die*.

OTHER OFFICERS

At a post convention meeting directors of the ass'n named F. J. Cross to continue as 1st vice-pres.; C. A. Woods, as 2nd vice-pres., and S. S. Judy, treas.

Board of Trade's Legion Band Wins Honors

The Band and the Drum and Bugle corps of the Chicago Board of Trade American Legion Post, as well as individual members thereof, came away from the annual convention of the American Legion at Miami, Fla., with some honors of which everyone in the grain business can well be proud.

Conductor Armin Hand and his band of 54 pieces took second place, losing first honors to the Columbus, Ohio, band by only one-tenth of 1 per cent. They had plenty of ground on which to protest the rating, but have displayed their good sportsmanship by not doing so. In pre-convention parade at Atlanta, Ga., the band won first prize for having the largest delegation in parade.

The Drum and Bugle Corps likewise made admirable showing, finishing the Miami competition with a 93 per cent average. Ray Gerstenberg also led the corps into second place in the "40 et 8" parade at Miami.

Joseph Hathaway again won the National Drumming Championship, and Percy Smith the National Bugle Championship.

The array of cups with which the two corps returned bespeak the high caliber of their membership and the fine public relations work they are doing.

Old Southwestern Grain Man Dies

Alexander C. Davis, 85, active head of the A. C. Davis Grain Co. and oldest member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, died on Dec. 14, following a brief illness.

Mr. Davis was born in March, 1849, near Galena, Ill. In his young manhood he moved to Sioux City, Ia., where he was engaged in the grain and commission business for a number of years. For a short time thereafter he was in the provision and packing business at St. Paul, but in 1887, when the Rock Island railroad was building its lines thru Kansas and its branch lines into southeast Nebraska, he established at Topeka and built an extensive line of country elevators. In connection with these he operated the Rock Island Elevator at Topeka.

This led to a large merchandising business in both the domestic and the export trade. Probably the most influential member of the grain trade of the Southwest at that time, he played an important part in building the wheat industry of the area he covered. While operating his line of country elevators Mr. Davis was an official of Hulburd, Warren & Co., Chicago, and a member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

In 1902 Mr. Davis moved to Kansas City, where he became an active member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, and continued to be an important influence in the trade of the Southwest. Later he sold his country elevators to Van Dusen-Harrington Co. and entered the grain commission business as A. C. Davis Grain Co. In this business he continued until his death.

Surviving are his widow; a son, Ford H. Davis, and two daughters, Mrs. H. V. S. Hubbard and Mrs. James C. Walker.

Loved by his associates for his kind and friendly personality, deeply respected for his integrity, Mr. Davis had a host of friends who feel a sense of loss and sorrow at his passing and earnestly sympathize with the bereaved ones.

Horses Die from Low Grade Corn

Responding to an inquiry regarding the death of horses and mules from this year's recurrence of the "cornstalk disease," Robert Graham, chief of Animal Pathology & Hygiene, University of Illinois, said:

Since early November a large number of horses have died from encephalomyelitis, commonly called cornstalk disease. A majority of the horses that have succumbed have been fed corn or cornstalks. It appears that the losses may be related to damaged corn, but feeding tests have not been completed confirming this conjecture.

We are advising farmers to keep horses and mules out of cornstalks and not to feed them damaged corn.

The general alarm over the "cornstalk disease" was cause for a gathering of a hundred Illinois veterinarians at the College of Agriculture Nov. 26. The exact cause and treatment of the disease appeared as mysterious as when the malady was killing hundreds of horses 15 and 20 years ago. In some respects it resembles the outbreak of "sleeping sickness" in horses in California and Nevada a few years ago, but this could not be confirmed.

The meeting brought out that if cornstalks are used for feed, as they must be on many farms this year, hogs and cattle can be pastured with less danger than other farm animals, but even cattle should be pastured on cornstalks only part of the day and carefully watched for symptoms of the disease.

Dr. C. C. Hastings, Williamsville, remarked: "Where farmers go down a manger row and feed ear corn out of a basket, then dump what is left into the feed box of the horse at the end of the line, it is always this last horse that dies."

Outbreaks of the "cornstalk disease" are always associated with drouths, poor quality corn crops, skimpy feeding and similar condi-

tions, declared the veterinarians. Some veterinarians reported they had treated as high as 100 horses for the disease and that the mortality had run as high as 90%.

This year corn ear worm damage has caused a good deal of rotting and molding of ears. Dr. Hastings suggested that corn for horses should be shelled and fanned to clean out moldy kernels, worm dust, and trash.

35,000-bu. Oklahoma Elevator

The elevator of the McNeill & Mathews Grain Co. on the Orient R. R. at Thomas, Okla., is of stud construction on a foundation of concrete to floor line.

The 12 bins have a capacity of 35,000 bus. Six bins extend down to ground floor, while three are over driveway and three over work room. The building is 28 ft. by 36 ft., 6 ins., and 45 ft. high to plate.

The single stand of elevators has a 13-in. belt with 11x7 D. P. cups, of 2,500 bus



35,000-bu. Elevator of McNeill & Mathews Grain

capacity per hour. The 5 ft. 8 ins. dump lift has a drop deck and safety guard for wagons and trucks. One 3-h.p. motor drives the air compressor, and one of 10 h.p. drives a jack shaft on top by a 32 and 78 internal gear, so a cleaner can be put in later and driven with same power.

All spouts are of 6-in., No. 12 oil well casing, cut to length and angle. The loading spout is 8 ins., to flexible spout.

Space is allowed for installation of a pit shelter in well. The equipment includes a 5-bu. automatic scale and a Union Iron Works Manlift. The house was built by Hi Ames.

The Cotton Control program, as recently announced, calls for a limit on 1935 plantings to 75% of the 1928-32 average, landowners to be paid 3½ cents per pound on the crop that would have been grown on the retired acres, plus part of an additional payment of 1¼ cents, to be divided between landlord and tenant. After the announcement, President Roosevelt modified the plan, to exempt growers of less than a base production of two bales, releasing about 600,000 small planters. The tax of 4.2 cents per pound will be continued. As the price of cotton is on an export level, this tax is actually being paid by the consumer, and not by the producer, as in the case of hogs and wheat.

2,000,000-Bushel Elevator at Amarillo, Texas

Owing to the rapid growth of its grain business in Oklahoma and Texas it became necessary this year for the Farmers National Grain Corporation to expand its operations in that territory. It was decided to extend its terminal operations by acquiring terminal facilities in the Texas territory to supplement those already owned in Enid, Okla., and as an outlet for the numerous country facilities owned or controlled by the corporation thru its subsidiary, the Farmers National Warehouse Corporation.

After considerable investigation it was decided to locate this facility at Amarillo, Tex.; and as it was not possible to acquire an existing facility that was satisfactory for its operations a tract of land of about ten acres was purchased on the outskirts of the city that has direct rail connections with both the Rock Island and the Santa Fe lines. As this land was not acquired until Mar. 1, it was evident that this facility must be completed in record time in order to take care of the crop movement in this territory. Work was started on March 2. On June 11 the first car of grain was received and before the middle of July the house was filled.

This elevator consists of a head house containing 43 bins ranging in size from 1,850 bus. to 10,500 bus., with a total capacity of 108,000 bus., and a storage annex consisting of 84 bins ranging from 5,700 to 50,000 bus., with a total capacity of about 2,000,000 bus. for the entire plant. The elevator is served by three tracks each of about equal length and totaling over 6,200 feet. Two of these tracks are normally used for receiving and one for shipping, but the car spouts are so arranged that one receiving track can be used for shipping. With this arrangement it is possible to receive 60 to 75 cars and ship 45 to 50 cars, or receive 30 to 35 cars and ship 90 to 100 cars in an eight-hour day.

THE HEAD HOUSE is 46'-0" x 54'-0" and 200'-0" high above grade with a 20'-0" basement, of concrete construction. It is ten stories high consisting of basement, work story, lower bin story, cleaner story, upper bin story, con-

veyor story, distributing story, scale story, garner story and head story.

Bins in the head house are in two sets, upper and lower, except that the three largest bins extend the full depth of the bin story. One bin has a capacity of 10,400 bus.; two 6,240 bus. each; twenty-four 2,050 bus.; two 2,280 bus.; eight 1,850 bus.; two 2,440 bus.; one 1,850 bus.; one 3,050 bus. and two 3,100 bus.

The equipment of the working house consists of two receiving and one shipping leg each having a capacity of 12,000 bus. per hour and driven by 100-h.p. motors, a truck grain leg of 3,500 bus. per hour capacity driven by a 10-h.p. motor, three 2,500-bu. capacity scales with full capacity beam and 3,000-bu. garner, one No. 11 Eureka Separator, one No. 37 Eureka Clipper, one Big 4 Separator and one No. 428 Wheat Washer, a five-bushel Richardson Automatic Sacking Scale, and two car spouts.

Each receiving scale is tributary to about 85% of the head house bins, to all storage bins and to the car spouts. The shipping scale is tributary to all bins in both the house and storage and to the car spouts. All bins in the upper bin story have two-way valves in order that they may pass the cleaners. By-pass spouts are also provided in both the upper and lower bin stories so that grain can be discharged directly to bins in the lower bin story from the scales or grain can be spouted from bins in the upper bin story to the legs when all bins are full. All cleaning machines can receive grain from a number of bins over each machine and discharge to several bins under them. All screenings are conveyed to a screenings bin in one corner of the lower bin story.

THE TRACK SHED 57'-0" x 101'-0" built of structural steel covered with corrugated metal, contains four receiving pits of 1,500 bushels capacity each equipped with power shovels and Grain Door Removers. These pits are in pairs, each pair discharging to a 36" belt conveyor which is tributary to a receiving leg in the house. The pits are interlocked and

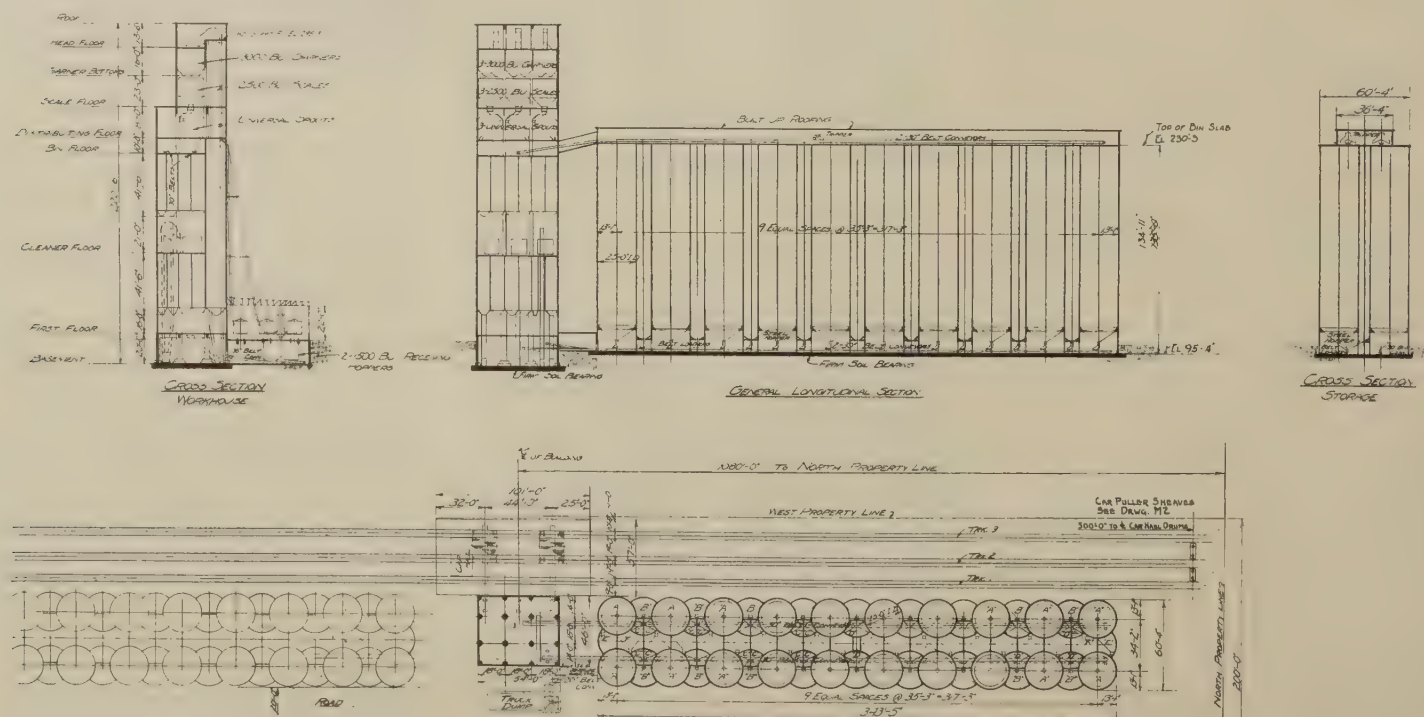
equipped with signal lamps for signaling between the track shed and scale floor. The car puller is located in a pit at one end of the track shed and is built with pulling drums and haul backs for each truck. This is driven by a 40-hp. motor and the drums are interlocked so that cars can be pulled on only one track at a time.

THE STORAGE ANNEX is 60'-0" x 344'-0" and 140'-0" high above grade, of concrete construction with two 30" instore conveyors and two 30" shipping conveyors of 12,000 bus. per hour capacity each. The large bins are equipped with Zeleny Thermometers. Floor fittings and conduit are installed and the reading board is built so that all remaining storage bins can be equipped at a later date.

Bins in the storage annex are 25 ft. inside diameter, and in two rows of 10 bins each, the 20 bins being set apart in the row and laterally a considerable distance to permit of large interstice bins. The space between any four of the large circular bins is divided by two curved partitions and three straight walls into six bins, the outside curved wall bins having a capacity of 15,500 bus., the inside bins next to these 12,030 and the inner interstice bins 18 in number having each a capacity of 17,300 bus. Provision is made for the erection of future storage of large capacity on the side of the working house opposite from the present storage annex.

THE TRUCK DUMP is housed in a building adjacent to the head house. This building is of structural steel with corrugated metal covering on a concrete foundation and is 15'-0" x 49'-0" and 26'-0" high above grade. It is equipped with a large Truck Dumper with air lift and 10'-0" x 30'-0" platform and can handle trucks with a wheel base as long as thirty feet. It discharges the grain into a 400-bu. hopper scale which is tributary to the truck grain leg in the head house by means of a 20" belt conveyor.

The entire operation of the truck dump can be handled by one man. The conveyor and leg can be started and stopped from the office in the truck dump. The truck grain leg can be discharged into any one of five bins in the lower bin story and is fitted with an automatic electric turnhead control located in the truck dump with indicators so that the dump operator can spot the turnhead to any one of the five bins in the head house. This entire ar-



Plan and Sectional Elevations of Farmers' National Warehouse Corporation Elevator, Amarillo, Tex.
[See facing page and outside front cover]

rangement is new and was developed to meet the varied requirements of receiving truck grain. Most of the equipment was designed especially for this and one other similar unit installed by the Farmers National Warehouse Corporation this summer as practically all of the existing dumps are obsolete due to the large trucks now being used in trucking grain. The air compressor used for operating this dump is also used for cleaning motors and machines as it is connected with a piping system which extends through the entire plant.

Weighing the truck-load in a hopper scale right under the dump has several advantages. There is no opportunity for invisible loss of weight by elevation to a hopper scale located in the top of the building. Weighing the load directly after dumping makes it unnecessary to get the tare by weighing the truck loaded and empty, as at most country elevators unloading trucks. The man at the scale beam is on the same floor with the truck being unloaded.

DUST COLLECTION.—The entire plant is equipped with a Day dust prevention and collection system in four units. The first being the vents for scales, garner legs and bins and includes individual vents for the leg heads, scales, garner, and storage bins. The second unit is that for the cleaning machines. Each machine discharges to a collector. These collectors are located between the head house and storage annex and discharge to a large dust tank from which the dust is loaded into cars. The third unit consists of the floor sweeps, connections to leg boots, belt discharges and similar points in the head house. It is equipped with traps and fan and discharges into a collector placed between the head house and annex and which also discharges to the dust tank above mentioned. The fourth unit consists of the floor sweeps and belt and pickups in the storage annex. It is also equipped with traps and fan and thru its collector discharges into the dust tank.

All equipment has individual motor drive. There are 25 motors ranging in size from 3-h.p. to 100-h.p., with a total capacity of 638 h.p. All motors are squirrel cage induction motors except those on the three main legs which are slip ring motors with enclosed collectors. Many of the motors are of the gear motor type. All motors except for the clipper have push button control. The clipper motor has a manually operated compensator. The mo-

tors for the conveyors and elevator legs are all equipped with multiple control so that they may be operated from convenient points.

A telephone system is provided for intercommunication thruout the plant and receiving and shipping signals are installed for rapid and economical operation. All motors on the lower belts are interlocked with the leg to which they discharge.

The entire plant is so designed for future expansion at a minimum cost and was designed and built by the McKenzie-Hague Co., under the supervision of the engineering department of the Farmers National Warehouse Corporation.

From Abroad

Argentina—To encourage rice growing the Argentine government is establishing several traveling schools, with Argentine and Japanese experts in charge. These are to visit agricultural centers and advise farmers on the cultivation and quality of rice.

Argentina's 1934-35 wheat crop was unofficially estimated at 245,000,000 bus., compared with 286,000,000 in 1933-34 and with an average of 227,000,000, bus. annually during the five years, 1929-30 to 1933-34. The official Argentine report now estimates the new 1935 wheat crop at 252,000,000 bus. Broomhall figures that, allowing for a carryover of 13,000,000, bus. from the old crop, there will be an exportable surplus of 170,000,000 bus.

France—Plans have been expressed for abolishing fixed prices on wheat, prohibit any increase in acreages, and return marketing and milling to private industry. Re-establishing of a futures market for wheat in Paris is expected next March. Cables declare: "When this is done, French wheat will again sell on a competitive world basis and supply and demand will be brought to a balance." The French have learned that government guaranteeing of wheat prices to producers, and regulation of marketing and processing is impractical and costly. As a part of the plan the government has already cut its basic price to producers, and the Chamber of Deputies has voted for government purchases of excess wheat stocks on hand July 1, 1935, at the average price for the first 6 months of the year.

Germany—Erection of a grain elevator with storage capacity for 70,000 tons has been decided upon by the Dusseldorf port authorities, who will do the financing. Construction is expected to be completed in the spring.

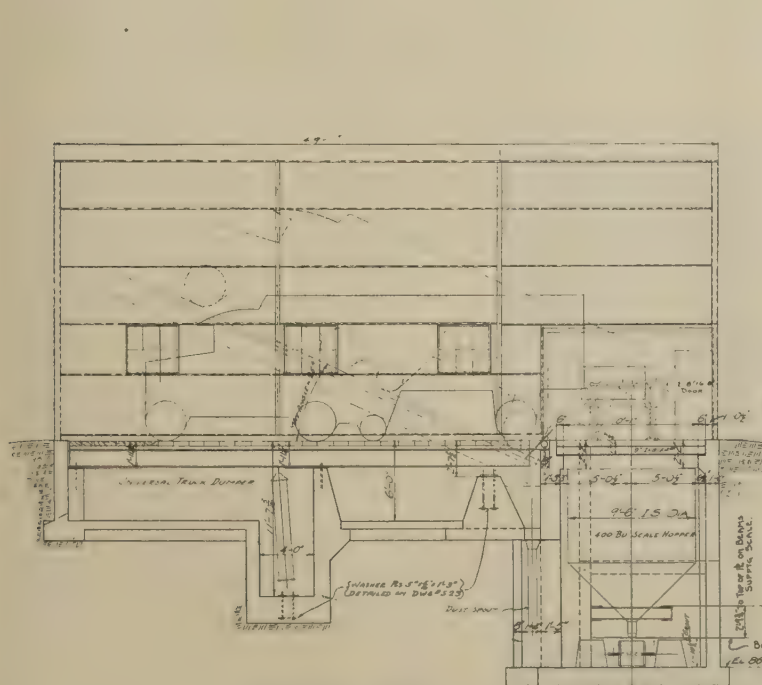
France—Early this month radicals in the French Cabinet tried to enact legislation to guarantee \$2.02 a bu. on wheat in France. Premier Flandin defeated the move, and declared he would go no further in artificial manipulation of prices.

France is shipping 1,000,000 bus. of wheat weekly, according to Broomhall, with 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 to export. France seems to have usurped the place of the United States among the Big Four wheat exporting countries and is paying dearly for the privilege.

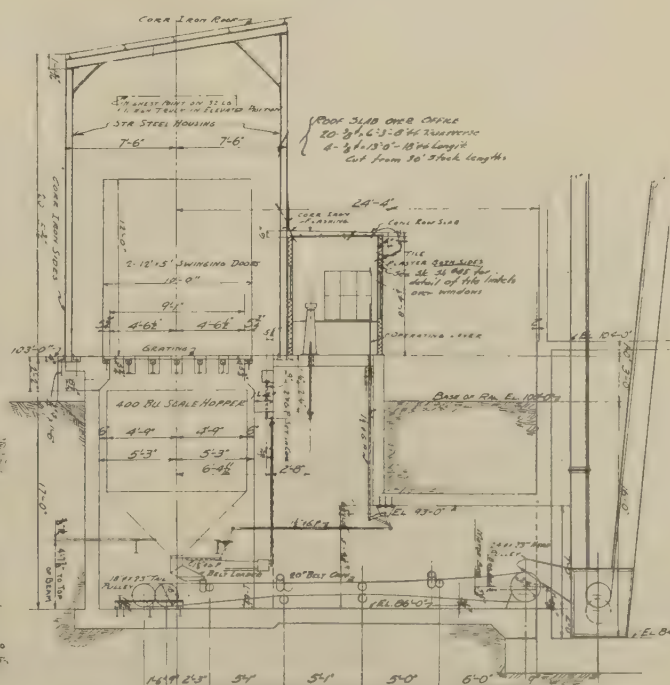
Argentina—Construction of a 50,000-ton grain elevator at the Port of Rosario, to cost \$7,500,000, has been proposed by the Port of Rosario Co. in conference with the director-general of the Navigation & Ports Department. It would be erected on the southern extension of the port, in accord with the program for grain elevators drawn by the National Grain Elevator Commission.

Belgrade, Yugoslavia—The planted acreage of winter wheat, rye and maslin (wheat and rye mixed) in the Danube Basin is believed larger than that of last season, says Agricultural Attache L. G. Michael. Winter wheat seedings in the Basin last year totaled about 18,000,000 acres. The estimated increase this year is from 3 to 5% in Bulgaria, Hungary and Yugoslavia, and probably 20% in Rumania. Rye and maslin seedings last year were 3,700,000 acres. This fall Rumania seeded 951,000 acres of rye compared with 848,000 acres in the fall of 1933.

France—The French government intends to export 36,000,000 bus. of wheat, declares a statement by Premier Flandin. Of this 22,000,000 bus. will be denatured to restrict its use to animal feeding. A bounty of approximately \$1.20 per bu. is provided on exported wheat. French traders have proposed trading French feed wheat for United States cotton. French wheat was offered c.i.f. European ports at the middle of the month for the equivalent of 58 cents. On that basis it could reach United States Atlantic ports for about 61 cents and if admitted as feed it would cost only 68 cents, duty paid.



Longitudinal Sectional View



Cross Sectional View

Truck Dump Shed of Farmers' National Warehouse Corporation Elevator, Amarillo, Tex.

[See facing page and outside front cover]

The Old and the New Elevator

With the passing of the years the equipment in an old style elevator becomes obsolete or badly worn, repairs to the building become more costly annually, and, worst of all the fire hazard and the per bushel cost of handling grain thru the house increase inordinately.

Without accurate figures on the extra cost of doing business in the old house to back up his judgment, courage of a high order is required of an owner who decides to junk the equipment and build new and install improved machinery in order to cut the cost of handling grain.

Every problem of this sort is local. The extent of remodeling or rebuilding to be undertaken must be governed by local conditions, tho what has been done at other stations may be a guide.

The wise course is for the grain shipper to call in an experienced grain elevator builder who will go over the existing plant carefully to note whether parts can be used as they are or whether the structure can be taken down and the material used in a house planned along modern lines. This was done by the Bowles Grain Co. at Persia, Ia. Here the Van Ness Construction Co. found the old building shown in the engraving and converted it into the attractive structure with improved equipment for expediting the efficient handling of grain.

All usable machinery was salvaged and then a new elevator built on a new foundation, putting back in the new building everything the owner wanted out of the old building that was in usable condition.

The new elevator is 30x36 on the ground and 45 feet high to the top of the cribbing. It is supported on a solid concrete rat proof foundation, some of the outside walls going down 17 feet in the ground in order to get solid footing. All the deep bins have concrete hopped bottoms so that the only way a rat can get into the building is to come in the driveway doors. The cupola is 20 feet high to the plate, 11 feet wide and 28 feet long, giving plenty of room for the installation of the 500-bu. hopper scale from the old elevator, the used motor from old elevator installed in a fireproof room and a new overflow distributor. The workroom is 10 feet wide, 16 feet long and 8 feet high in the clear. The driveway is 11 feet in the clear in width and height and 38 feet long. The compressor room attached to the driveway is 6x8x8.

The storage is divided into two deep bins each side of the workroom and 1 bin over the workroom. Three large bins are over the driveway and three deep bins on the outside of

the driveway. Attached to the elevator is a large garage building with three stalls for long trucks. There is also a small retail bin over the workroom beside the leg and the dump sink under the driveway floor is divided into two compartments. The capacity is 40,000 bus.

All the lumber used in the construction of the building that had to be bought was yellow pine No. 1 dimension and sheathing and No. 3 cribbing. All timbers used in the house were No. 1.

The new building was completely covered with prime sheets of 28 gauge galvanized iron. Double drain roofing was used on all roofs and the siding was 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " corrugated sheets of the proper length.

All of the machinery from the old elevator was used in the new house except the distributor. The belt and cups from the old house were added on to accommodate the higher leg. In addition to the equipment from the old house a new Van Ness distributor and Van Ness Double Safety Roller Bearing Manlift were installed, a V-belt drive on the motor and compressor which provides air for the traveling air truck lift.

Over 90% of the labor used during the construction of the station were local men and the citizens of Persia took as much interest in the new building as did the owner. As can be seen from the difference in the two pictures the new elevator made quite a change in the roadside view of the town. The new elevator is located about 200 feet from the main intersection of Persia and the main highway thru town crosses this intersection.

The picturesque old building with its many angled shingle roof was a standing invitation to locomotive sparks; while the new house reflects efficiency at every point.

Mr. Bowles is very conveniently located. He has a super-service station located on the main intersection of the town and enjoys a good business in selling gasoline, oil, tires and repairs to his customers. Next to the elevator and filling station is located the lumber yard which makes it convenient when a farmer brings in a load of grain and wants to take back some lumber. When a load of grain comes in it is weighed on the outside truck scales located at one end of the filling station, swings into the driveway of the elevator, the truck is lifted quickly and quietly by the traveling air lift and the grain is dumped thru a grate, in the driveway floor, into either one of the two dump sinks. The truck then drives on thru, making a gradual turn back onto the scales. The buildings are very well located and the new elevator located so that a large annex can be built at a later date.

Accurate Weights Necessary to Prove Losses

BY W. S. BRAUDT.

One fact which should be accepted without argument is that when a box car is admitted to be defective and leaking bulk grain THEN some grain has escaped from the car. That much is plain enough for an a b c pupil to understand. A car leaking grain does not tell whether it has lost a teacupful or a truck load. To lay emphasis on the cause of leakage when it is *your* grain is disconcerting. It is surprising to note how many cars that admittedly leak grain do not check short with the country shippers' weights.

In an audit of six months' shipments, 92 carloads, of a country elevator there was found eleven leaking grain BUT NO LOSS OCCURRED TO THE COUNTRY SHIPPER. He billed 88,000 pounds; the car checked in defective condition that showed grain leaking from it. Yet his returns were 88,410 pounds. This is deplorable; to have grain admittedly leaking from a defective condition car, yet the country shipper has nothing to prove he suffered a loss. It is certain that grain loaded into car at the country elevator was lost before car reached the unloading sink of the terminal elevator.

In some instances it is due to the loading of the car without weighing the grain at the country elevator. It is surprising how many country shippers have house scales for weighing to the car, yet do not use them. Again a car may be weighed and loaded at the country elevator with the house scale weighing heavy. There are many such instances. It would not be so if the country elevator owner or manager was familiar with his shipping scale. Worn brushes on the automatic scale will let grain through the hopper that will not register on the scale tally. Brushes do not cost much so should be replaced when worn. Bonafide loss on one or two cars will pay for several brushes. These scale conditions are greatly to the shippers' disadvantage and should be corrected. Keep your shipping scale in prime condition, it will save you money.

Too many heavy shortages are occurring these days without any substantiating report of defective car or defective seal record. Present grain prices should prompt every grain shipper to inspect his house scale frequently. Claims for shortage without an admitted defect in the physical condition of the car will cause shipper ten times the trouble to collect that any other shortage will. When you have actually loaded a specific amount of grain into a car and made a permanent record of your weighing operations and you check 10,000 pounds short you are facing a serious loss.

The question of adequate car inspection in transit and at destination comes up for inquiry. Is an accurate record kept of these inspections so that the freight claim officer of the railroad can secure the facts when he starts his barrage of investigation by letter? What record is kept of the physical condition of cars by the train conductor while they are being hauled in trains? The one car inspection that is of value to shippers is the one certain Board of Trade and Grain Exchanges give cars, using their own men for the purpose. Get acquainted with your shipping scale; have it inspected and tested *annually*; spend any reasonable amount of money to keep it in first class condition.

Voting on compulsory cotton control under continuance of the Rankin act in 1935 showed 655,959 for and 67,423 against, as announced Dec. 14. Buyers of cotton goods who pay the 4.2 cents per pound tax were not allowed to vote. Under the exemption of 2-ha/2 planters suggested by Pres. Roosevelt 600,000 small planters would be released and free to vote to load the 50 per cent tax on the other fellow operating large plantations. There is no way of determining whether the prospects of this exemption influenced the heavy vote in favor of the cotton tax.



Old Elevator of Bowles Grain Co., Persia, Ia.—The New Elevator.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Stockton, Cal.—The warehouse for sacked grain at the Stockton Grain Terminal, which can store 10,000 tons of sacked grain, will be enlarged by 180,000 square feet, giving it a total capacity of 22,000 tons or 400,000 sacks.

Biggs, Cal.—Wallace Smith has taken over the Biggs Feed Mill, operated for years by N. Stephenson, who is retiring. Mr. Smith plans installation of a hammer mill, barley roller and grinder. Fred Chittim and Frank Smith will assist in the operation of the mill.

Corning, Cal.—Charles Freeberg is the new manager of the local plant of the Willard Feed Mills, succeeding Glen Williams, who has been transferred to the main office at Red Bluff. For the past four months Mr. Freeberg has been employed by the Willard Mills both here and at Red Bluff.

CANADA

St. John, N. B.—The St. John Harbor Commissioners have leased their new elevator to the Canadian Pacific Railway, which took possession Dec. 1.

Winnipeg, Man.—The death of John R. Hogg, former western manager of Hogg & Lytle, Ltd., grain and seed merchants of this city and Toronto, occurred Dec. 8, at his home in this city.

Ft. William, Ont.—J. G. White, retired weighmaster of the Board of Grain Commissioners, who has been a patient at McKellar Hospital for several weeks, where he underwent an operation, returned to his home on Dec. 10.

Winnipeg, Man.—Harry Little, head of the Harry Little Grain Co., of this city, died during the first week of December while on a visit to Regina, Sask. Mr. Little, who was 44 years of age, came to Canada from Scotland, his birthplace, at the age of 16, entering the employ of James Richardson & Sons, grain merchants. He remained with them about 20 years, when he formed his own company.

Vegreville, Alta.—In a report issued by the Board of Grain Commissioners here recently on the charges which led to a strike of farmers, as reported in the Nov. 28 Journals, it was stated that claims of northern Alberta farmers of low grading and excessive dockage of wheat were groundless, and that the elevator companies involved had suffered losses because of overgrading. The report of the board dealt exclusively with the eight elevators at Mundare, Alta., 50 miles northeast of Edmonton, and origin of the strike. An examination of stocks of grain in the elevators, made by the board's inspectors, showed the agents had not deducted sufficient dockage to offset the loss placed against the companies themselves when shipment of the grain was made. The farmers also complained of inconsistency of grading by the grain inspectors at Edmonton, Calgary and Winnipeg, most of the samples being forwarded in small envelopes. As a result, the board has decided that in future envelope samples will not be accepted by the inspection department for grading. The regulations calling for two-pound samples will be enforced strictly hereafter.

COLORADO

Fowler, Colo.—Mrs. Boyd will close her elevator during the winter months, spending the winter at her home in La Junta. The elevator is operated under the firm name of the G. I. Boyd Grain Co.

Alamosa, Colo.—G. A. Jenkins has entered into partnership with Ralph Cope and established the Valley Feed & Produce Co. here, which will handle all kinds of farm produce and operate a mill for the manufacture of stock and poultry feed.

Lamar, Colo.—Culp & Sons, headquarters Salt Lake City, lost their local elevator and feed mill, 2,000 bus. of grain, engine room and office on Nov. 29; partly insured. Rebuilding was started on Dec. 7 and is now almost completed, the cost of the new plant being about \$6,000. The former mill had a capacity of feed for 18,000 lambs, while the new mill, equipped with the most up-to-date machinery, will have sufficient capacity to feed nearly 30,000 head. During the season thousands of lambs pass thru the Culp sheep-feeding headquarters en route to river markets.

ILLINOIS

Morrisonville, Ill.—The Buscher Feed Mill is reported to have gone out of business.

Chatsworth, Ill.—A feed mill has been opened here by Elmer Farney, of East Peoria.

Princeton, Ill.—A meeting of the Bureau County Grain Dealers Ass'n, of which A. J. Torri, of Seatonville, is sec'y, was held at the Clark Hotel here on Dec. 5.

Peoria, Ill.—W. F. Anderson, manager of Lamson Bros. & Co.'s office here for 18 years, has been named a member of the advisory council of the Ass'n of Stock Exchanges.

Worden, Ill.—The property of the Worden Co-op. Elvtr. Co. was bid in at public sale, on Dec. 4, by C. Bunte, sec'y, at \$3,000. The sale was made to satisfy claims of creditors.

Bushnell, Ill.—A. B. Curtis, owner and operator of an elevator here, was found dead in his car in his garage Dec. 20, the victim of either a heart attack or monoxide poisoning. He was found in the front seat of the car.

Watsika, Ill.—Edward Yarno, automobile painter, has filed a bill in circuit Court to recover \$5,000 damages from the Farmers Grain Co. for defamation of character arising from false arrest, on Nov. 29, on a charge of larceny. Yarno was arrested by mistake in making out information on a warrant for theft of coal. Before the hearing was held, the mistake was learned, the charge against Yarno was dropped and another warrant was issued for the arrest of Fred Yarno.

Springfield, Ill.—K. L. Ames, Jr., director of finance, is quoted as saying that retailers must maintain books and records covering receipts from all sales and clearly indicating complete information required monthly under the retailers' occupation tax, in a revision of the tax act article 8 relating to "Books and Records." The department announced that it would accept as a "minimum for purposes of the act." (1) a daily record of the gross sales; (2) a record of the amount of merchandise purchased.

CHICAGO NOTES

New members of the Board of Trade include Aldens S. Blodgett, of New York City.

The Chicago Board of Trade closed at noon on Monday, Dec. 24, the day before Christmas.

W. S. Aagaard, retired partner of Clark, Childs & Keech, which is discontinuing business Dec. 31, will become associated with Lamson Bros. & Co. on Jan. 1. H. L. Pickert, associated with Mr. Aagaard, will also join Lamson Bros.

The present firm of Morton Weinress & Co., member of the Board of Trade, will be dissolved on Jan. 1 and on the same date a new partnership under the firm name of Weinress & Co. will be formed by William H. Weinress and Sol H. Morris.

At a meeting of the directors of the Board of Trade on Dec. 18 Fred J. Thatcher, former pres. of the Updike Grain Co., who was suspended from the board in 1932 for five years, was reinstated. The original suspension was made after extended hearings in which directors of the board said that they had established that the Updike company had falsified its statement of ownership. The company was owned by the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Charles B. Munday, convicted a year ago of embezzling \$1,100 from the North Dakota State Milling Co., was freed of embezzlement charges, on Dec. 19, by the Illinois Supreme Court. Mr. Munday, who is 72 years old, was involved in the \$6,500,000 crash of the LaSalle St. Trust & Savings Bank, of this city, about 20 years ago.

J. W. Cummins, for the last 10 years associated with the wheat pool movement in Kansas City and Wichita and for the last two years information agent in the Kansas City office of the Farmers National Grain Corp., has been appointed director of organization and information in the main offices of the corp. in this city.

A well attended meeting of the Grain Market Analysts Club was held the evening of Dec. 12 to hear W. Sanford Evans on "World Supply and Demand in Wheat." Pres. Pickell's comparison of Sec'y Wallace's ideas then and now drew great applause. A pleasing innovation was the rendition of a selection from the opera "Aida" by a good singer. Mr. Evans declared wheat price tinkering piled up the surplus. His address will be published later. The next meeting of the club will be held on Jan. 16.

Santa Claus visited the membership of the Chicago Board of Trade on Dec. 24, scattering presents and good cheer all around. He first sent in his good-will ambassadors, "The Hungry Five," who played appropriate music as different ones were presented with ludicrous gifts. The band also honored a number of the popular characters on the floor with the execution of "particular" tunes, which brot cheers and laughter. The one being honored was placed in the center of a circle and made to take many bows. Mickey Mouse, the Big Bad Wolf, and many other nationally known characters of equal prominence, were also visitors. In addition to riding tricycles around the exchange floor, and placing a football into action, they, in company with Santa Harry Klein distributed many embarrassing and humorous gifts. From 10:30 until closing the hilarity waxed boisterous, with the market reflecting the ripples of laughter.

INDIANA

Rossville, Ind.—James Stevenson has bot a 10-ton dial truck scale for installation in his new elevator here, which is about completed.

Liberty Mills, Ind.—A Burton Vertical Feed Mixer is being installed in my elevator at Liberty Mills.—Clay Syler (N. Manchester, Ind.).

Alexandria, Ind.—Charles F. Naber recently added to the equipment of his elevator a 10-ton, 22-foot platform, truck scale, to take care of long trucks.

New Middletown, Ind.—John B. Jesseler, who for over 25 years owned and operated the New Middletown Milling Co., died in St. Edwards Hospital at New Albany, Ind.—W. B. C.

La Fayette, Ind.—A wholesale and retail feed and flour business will be engaged in by the new firm just organized here, doing business under the name of the Farmers Feed Store.

Atkinson (Oxford p. o.), Ind.—The Atkinson Grain Co. will rebuild its elevator that burned recently, as reported in the Journals last number, with a \$15,000 loss, which was partly covered by insurance.

Tocsin, Ind.—The Tocsin Lbr. & Grain Co. recently installed a new 10-ton ballbearing truck scale. The trade name of "Niscot Feeds," which the company manufactures, is the name of the town spelled backward.

Treaty, Ind.—It is probable that the Treaty Co-op. Elvtr., which has been under the management of Warren Sheffield for some time, will be sold to the Wabash County Farm Buro, although at last report the deal had not been completed.

Greenfield, Ind.—William R. Reeves, 80 years old, retired grain merchant and mill operator, died recently at his home here.—W. B. C.

Bicknell, Ind.—William V. Barr, who for many years was engaged in the grain and flour milling business here, is dead. He was widely known to the grain trade and was pres. of the First National Bank here. Two sons and one daughter survive.—W. B. C.

Ambia, Ind.—Francis Fleming Summers, senior member of Summers Bros. (who recently sold their elevator to the Ambia Grain Co.), and a resident of Ambia for 32 years, died at his home here, Dec. 11, at the age of 71 years. He had been in ill health since 1927, but only bedfast 10 days. His widow and one daughter survive him.

Farmland, Ind.—Thieves broke into the office of the Goodrich Bros. Co.'s elevator, by forcing the lock of a rear door, during the night of Dec. 3, loaded the safe on the back of their automobile (which they had stolen in Muncie), and at a point near Selma opened it, to find only canceled checks and other papers of almost no value, for their trouble. Abandoning the safe, they drove on a few miles farther, and then abandoned the auto.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The 34th annual convention of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held Jan. 24 and 25, in this city. The entertainment com'te has been appointed by Pres. Springer from among the Indianapolis grain men and they are at work on a fine program of entertainment. One of the speakers at the convention will be F. A. Derby, of Topeka, Kan., who was recently elected pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n. As Mr. Derby is an old-time country grain dealer, his talk will have added interest for attending grain dealers.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The following recently became members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n: Simpson Grain Co., Simpson; Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. H. Knauer, Corunna; Central Soya Co., Inc., Decatur. Up to Dec. 18, 40 members had been added to the ass'n during 1934, Chris G. Egly, of Ft. Wayne, chairman of the membership com'te, at that date being tied with Pres. Springer for the honor of having obtained the greatest number of new members, both of them having secured four during the year. It isn't too late for some one else to carry off the honors before the year is ended.

Decatur, Ind.—Returning from Akron, where they had been visiting a married daughter, to their home in this city late in November, George T. Burk, of the Burk Elvtr. Co., and his wife, accompanied by their daughter Vivian, were seriously injured in an auto accident near Wadsworth, O. As they passed a parked car on the highway, their machine skidded on some snow-covered ice and crashed into a bridge abutment, Mr. Burk sustaining a broken leg near the hip, Mrs. Burk a broken leg below the knee and the daughter severe cuts and bruises. They were taken to a hospital in Wadsworth, with prospects of having to spend some weeks there. At last report they were doing as well as could reasonably be expected.

IOWA

Sioux City, Ia.—The Corn Belt Supply Co. has let contract to W. A. Klinger, Inc., for additional feed storage.

Sioux City, Ia.—George C. Call, 74 years of age died recently. At the time of his death he was pres. of the Terminal Grain Corp.

Bradgate, Ia.—The buildings of the local plant of the Quaker Oats Co. have recently been painted by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Mt. Pleasant, Ia.—R. J. Latare, feed dealer, has been released under \$1,000 bail after he had been indicted for receiving stolen goods, it is reported.

Nora Springs, Ia.—The partnership heretofore existing between W. F. Miner and F. A. Frudden, under the name of the Nora Springs Milling Co., has been dissolved.

Graettinger, Ia.—The Farmers Supply Co., operating an elevator here and owned by J. A. Johnson, has been bot by Rierison Bros., of Ruthven, Ia., who will add farm machinery and automobiles to their line. Mr. Johnson will continue to sell feeds and seeds in one part of the building and will maintain his trucking business.—Art Torkelson.

Latimer, Ia.—A new 150-bus, hopper scale was installed in the Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator at this place, along with other improvements and repairs by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Colo, Ia.—The safe in the Farmers Grain Co.'s office was blown open with nitroglycerine, during the night of Dec. 9, and looted of about \$200. Entrance was gained to the office by forcing the front door.

Lake Park, Iowa.—The John Greig elevator at this place is being equipped with a new 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. Other improvements are being made. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Greenfield, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Coal Co.'s office was entered by thieves, during the night of Dec. 15, who stole a typewriter, adding machine and check writer.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Malvern, Ia.—A railroad freight train on the Wabash road left the rails here on Dec. 7 and crashed into Good Bros.' elevator, damaging it badly and spilling about 12,000 bus. of corn and oats on the ground. No one was injured in the crash.

Green Mountain, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has taken down its north elevator, one of the two houses owned by the company here, as it had become unsafe. The building was erected in 1908, by the late H. S. Thomas, who later sold it to the Farmers Co.

Greene, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. at this station had the T. E. Ibberson Co. make additional repairs to its plant. This company installed a new foundation and new equipment last spring. The work just done is additional modern fittings to expedite the handling of the company's trade to better advantage.

Lamoni, Ia.—A new truck is being added to the equipment of the Lamoni Mill & Storage Co. and the company's storage space for feeds will be increased, due to an increase in its feed business. An interest in the company was recently purchased by V. E. Shepard, who is in charge of selling, storage and routes, and E. Lorange, the other partner, is office manager.

Mason City, Ia.—The Northwestern Distributing Co., Inc., recently completed its new feed plant, described in the July 25 Journals, that replaces the warehouse that burned last May. A modern feed plant has been installed in a metal covered 50x50-foot building, the only part of the original plant that did not burn, which has been remodeled into a grain storage and mill room, the equipment including screening reel, dust collector, feed mixer, molasses mixing equipment, bag cleaner, corn cutter, grader, etc. The new warehouse, of hollow tile block, is 100x90 feet, two stories high and basement.

Hancock, Ia.—The daily press report that the local elevator of the Des Moines Elvtr. & Grain Co. would be closed for the winter was an error. A letter received from the company at its headquarters in Des Moines, states: "Our elevator is not closed at Hancock and will not be. We have a manager there, H. C. Bair, who has full charge and is keeping the elevator open in Mr. Claussen's absence and is ready to take grain in any quantity at any time."

Clarksville, Ia.—C. P. Christensen, who has been in business here 31 years, has sold his elevator, milling and coal business to the Potgeter Grain Co., Inc., of Eagle Grove. Roy Martin, employed by Mr. Christensen for 18 years past, will be retained by the new owner as local manager. Mr. Christensen, who had been financially interested in the business since he entered it as manager for Eckhart & Williams 31 years ago, took over the business entirely eight years ago. The reason for his retirement is ill health.

Mason City, Ia.—Farmers Elvtr., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; officers: W. E. Millington, pres.; Ethel M. Kaye, vice-pres., and B. W. Millington, sec'y-treas.; to do wholesale and retail buying and selling of grain and feeds and all kindred lines.

Tama, Ia.—The N. S. Beale & Son Co., of this city, filed suit against Mrs. Mary White because of her alleged failure to deliver corn purchased from her by the grain company. The plaintiff claimed to have bot, on July 17, by written agreement, 1,100 bus. of corn at 52 cents per bu., the defendant allegedly agreeing to deliver the corn to the company's branch elevator at Potter on or before Aug. 7. The company claimed the corn was not delivered and that on Aug. 7 corn was 63 cents per bu., and therefore a loss of 11 cents per bu. or a total of \$121 was suffered by the grain company, and judgment for that amount was asked. Mrs. White answered that she was at all times ready, able and willing to deliver the corn, but that the plaintiff refused and neglected to permit her to do so, and refused to accept it. The defendant claims that any delay or failure to deliver the grain within the prescribed time was due entirely to the plaintiff's action and not thru her fault, and asks that the plaintiff's petition be dismissed.

KANSAS

Oxford, Kan.—A new 200-barrel plant has just been completed by the Oxford Milling Co. here.

Mount Hope, Kan.—The building, equipment and merchandise of the Howard Grain Co. was damaged by fire on Dec. 13.

Dodge City, Kan.—A \$1,000 addition to the W. J. Boucher Bldg., on S. Second Av., is to be built for a feed grinding business.

Great Bend, Kan.—The serious condition of E. B. Burris, grain buyer for the Walnut Creek Milling Co., of this city, who is in the St. Rose Hospital here, is reported to be somewhat improved.

Peabody, Kan.—R. E. Robey has been appointed manager of the plant of the Peabody Mills (which includes an elevator), succeeding Mr. Raymond, who has returned to his home in Wichita.

Salina, Kan.—The wife of W. A. Talbot, former sec'y of the Salina Board of Trade, died at their home in Ogden, Utah, burial being at Chapman, Kan., Dec. 14. Mr. Talbot is now located at Ogden, with the Farmers National Grain Corp.

Enterprise, Kan.—A building 10x12 feet, just east of the elevator, is being erected at the Hoffman Mills of Kansas Flour Mills Corp., as the watchman's office. These quarters were formerly located in the elevator building, but in compliance with insurance requests the change is being made. Minor improvements are also being made to the foundation of the elevator.

Neodesha, Kan.—The Excello Sales & Milling Co., of Joplin, Mo., plans the immediate construction of a complete commercial feed mill here for the manufacture of all kinds of dairy and poultry feeds. A molasses mixing plant will also be installed for the manufacture of sweet feeds and horse and mule feed. The new plant will be housed in a building 180 feet in length, and the plans call for the completion of the building and installation of machinery by Jan. 15, if weather conditions permit. Earl J. Small, sec'y of the Excello Co., will be in charge of the local plant.

Specialists in Ventilating Grain Elevator Legs and Grain Storage Bins

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BUILDING PRODUCTS
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District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities
ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF

KENTUCKY

Lewisburg, Ky.—Carson and Nealy Summer-ville are erecting a mill here, which they expect to have in operation soon.

Nepton, Ky.—Julian Burns has bot the George Jackson Mill here and has arranged to grind meal and crush corn every Saturday.

Louisville, Ky.—Following indictment Dec. 21 in connection with the \$433 robbery of Ballard & Ballard Co., Miss Frances Engelking, 19, and Jerry Dougherty, 28, both of Indianapolis, are held under bonds of \$2,500 for hearing Jan. 25. —A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—Three bandits held up and robbed Ballard & Ballard Co.'s office, Dec. 10, making a clean getaway with about \$450 in cash, but failing to get nearly \$4,000 in a locked safe, because Treas. Harry L. Waggener was out of the office at the time. The bandits came in with drawn guns and demanded the money. There was no resistance. —A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—The following Kentucky distilleries are reported as expanding their business: The Glencoe Distillery plans a 600-bu., or a 60-barrel, plant just south of Louisville; Bonnie Bros. are completing plans for the erection of a 20 or 40-barrel distillery, in conjunction with 32,000 barrels of storage at their old plant in this city; the new Lewis Hunter Distillery at Lair, the K. Taylor Distillery at Frankfort, and the Churchill Downs Distillery at Boston, are being completed; work is starting on a new plant for the James B. Beam Distillery at Clermont; the Cummins Distillery is under construction at Athertonville; contracts have been let for the W. W. Dant Distillery at Gethsemane.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—The Continental Feed Co.'s five-story plant was badly damaged by fire of unknown origin Dec. 8, the loss amounting to several thousand dollars.

Baltimore, Md.—The following nominees for a three-year term on the board of directors have been named by the nominating com'tee of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce: Eugene H. Beer, Thomas G. Hope, Samuel Phillips, L. Wilson Davis and C. Emmerich Meers. Fifteen members compose the board, five of which are retired annually. Jan. 28 is the date of the election.

MICHIGAN

Allenville, Mich.—A. L. Litzner has opened a flour mill here.

Springport, Mich.—We are closing our elevator here on Dec. 31.—G. E. Bursley & Co., Ward.

Onondaga, Mich.—We have sold our elevator here to the Croel Elvtr. Co., of Pottersville, Mich.—G. E. Bursley & Co., Ward.

Battle Creek, Mich.—A new warehouse, 40x100 feet, four stories in height, has been completed and is now being occupied by A. K. Zinn & Co., grain and feed dealers, with headquarters in Detroit.

Pinconning, Mich.—Gordon Mills will manage the local elevator of the Frutchey Bean Co. for the present, succeeding Thomas Hartwick, who will engage in bean buying on his own account. Mr. Mills has been employed by the company for several years.

MINNESOTA

Greenview, Minn.—New roofs and repairs are being made at the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The annual convention of the Minnesota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city, at the West Hotel, Feb. 19, 20 and 21.

Waldorf, Minn.—A new five-bin coal shed is being built for the Waldorf Farmers Elvtr. Co-op. Co. This shed will be iron clad and have slab foundations. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Henderson, Minn.—Albert Riedler has leased the Henderson Roller Mill and has started grinding feed with his hammer mill equipment. He intends to handle feed and flour and may decide to buy grain.

Austin, Minn.—Maurice E. Niedenfuer, Duluth grain man, has become manager of the Kellogg Commission Co. offices here. He was associated with the grain business at the Board of Trade in Duluth for many years.

Bloomington, Minn.—Ward Morton, who has been operating a portable feed mill in this neighborhood for some time, has installed in a building here brand new equipment that will grind anything from corn on the cob to alfalfa.

Edgerton, Minn.—The safe of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's elevator was robbed of \$75 in cash and \$75 in checks recently. It is believed the thief hid in the elevator before it was locked for the night. No explosives were used.

Rushford, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has recently built an addition to its elevator and installed corn shelling and crushing equipment along with storage for cobs. A new head drive was also installed. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Fred Olson, grain broker of this city, is reported to be in a serious condition at his home here. Returning early this month by auto from Florida, where he went for his health last fall, he was so ill that he was compelled to abandon driving.

Detroit Lakes, Minn.—Fire, said to have been caused by a hot box, broke out at the Detroit Lakes Milling Co.'s plant, at 10:30 a. m., Nov. 27, and was extinguished by employees before the fire department arrived. The fire started up again at noon and the fire department was called again. But little damage was done.

Minneapolis, Minn.—News of the death of Frank R. Durant, founder and owner of the "Grain Bulletin," of this city, a daily market sheet, was received here from Pasadena, Cal., where he died on Dec. 7, at the age of 68 years. Mr. Durant lived in this city from 1890 until a few years ago, when he moved to California, still retaining his interest in the publication. He is survived by his wife and one daughter.

Bigelow, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has awarded the contract for an elevator to the T. E. Ibberson Co. to be of the cross work floor type, have 16 bins and two legs. The power will be furnished by the latest enclosed-type motors and each head will be fitted with improved head drives. Special cleaners on the work floor and corn conditioning machinery will be installed. There will be a warehouse 60 feet long and the feed mill building will be fitted with an oat huller, attrition mill and necessary leg and bin equipment for serving the trade with ground feed. The receiving scale in the driveway will have 20-tons capacity, and be fitted with two air dumps. Shipping will be thru a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. All buildings will be covered with galvanized iron. One driveway will receive grain in the elevator, and a special driveway will serve the feed mill. A fireproof building 40 feet wide and 60 feet long, will be used as a combination office and warehouse. A full basement will be provided under the office building, as well as a basement under the elevator driveway and feed mill building. The heating plant for the office will be located in the basement. A fireproof vault will be in the office. A 10-ton scale will be used as an outside scale for service in connection with retailing products from the elevator. O. F. Johnson, the present manager, has been at Bigelow for 27 years and has a record of declaring a dividend to the stockholders for each one of the 27 years he has been here.

Frazee, Minn.—Henry Haas, manager of the Victoria Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, met with an accident, at the noon hour, Dec. 12, that almost proved fatal. He had gone to the top of the elevator to close an overhead grain bin, when the door or handle pulled out, causing him to lose his balance and fall backward off the high platform. He landed feet first, after turning over once in mid-air, and suffered dreadful injuries to feet and legs, bones being broken in many places. He was rushed to the hospital, where it was reported later he was getting along as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

MISSOURI

Gilliam, Mo.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr., also known as the Gilliam Mill & Elvtr., containing about 2,600 bus. of wheat, burned at midnight, Dec. 9; Clarence Cross, who had rented the elevator, reported the loss was partly covered by insurance.

St. Louis, Mo.—Officers elected at the St. Louis Grain Club's annual meeting, which was held on Dec. 18, were as follows: Pres., H. A. Altmanberger; vice-pres., Logan Baxter; sec'y-treas., W. B. Christian; directors: A. G. Asmusson, R. H. Baumgartner, S. L. Fisher, E. M. Garmon, J. F. Mullin.

St. Louis, Mo.—The nominating com'tee of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange has selected the following nominees: For pres., Ward A. Brown; first vice-pres., W. J. Niesgarth; second vice-pres., P. C. Knowlton; directors: R. H. Baumgartner, H. L. Boudreau, R. A. Leonhardt, J. F. Mullin and L. F. Schultz.

Parkville, Mo.—D. N. Johnson, manager of the Parkville Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for the past three years, resigned Dec. 1, to go into business on his own account. S. W. Keyes, owner of the elevator, will divide his time between the mill at Tracy and his elevator here. His daughter will be at the elevator all the time.

Kansas City, Mo.—The nominating com'tee of the Board of Trade, the personnel of which was given in the Nov. 28 Journals, has chosen the following candidates to be voted on Jan. 8: For pres., Harold A. Merrill and Charles B. Wilser; W. B. Lathrop, now second vice-pres., automatically succeeds to the office of first vice-pres.; for second vice-pres., D. C. Bishop and W. J. Mensendieck. Nominees for directors, six to be chosen, are: S. S. Carlisle, B. C. Christopher, Jr., C. B. Dreyer, G. A. Johnson, R. A. Kelly, G. B. Mitchell, H. B. Ragan, H. J. Smith, H. J. Sosland, H. G. Stevenson, R. E. Swenson, F. H. Udell. Carryover directors are: E. F. Emmons, E. E. Klecan, J. F. Leahy, E. C. Meservey, Jr., L. W. Sanford, A. W. Stewart.

MONTANA

Glasgow, Mont.—The E. F. Carlston Co., member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, and dealer in grain, feed, stocks and bonds, has opened an office in this city.

The personnel of the Montana State Code Authority for the country grain elevator industry is as follows: W. T. Cowan, Box Elder; Frank Schabel, Dutton; T. J. Larson, Dutton; John McVay, Great Falls; W. T. Greeley Great Falls.

NEBRASKA

Ashland, Neb.—Gulford J. Railsback, grain dealer in Ashland for more than 40 years, formerly of Railsback Bros. (now out of business), died at his home Dec. 16, at the age of 76 years.

Johnson, Neb.—The Nemaha Valley Grain Co. has just been incorporated, with the following officers: Pres., Paul Wagner; vice-pres., Fred Fritz; sec'y-treas., H. W. Rohr. Ray Lohnes is manager. The elevator here known as the West Elvtr. was re-opened by the company Dec. 3. This elevator was formerly operated by the Lohnes Grain Co.

Lincoln, Neb.—Charles Oliver Morgan, a pioneer grain dealer in Saline and Fillmore counties, and a resident of this city for a quarter of a century, died at his home on Dec. 13, at the age of 64 years. Mr. Morgan came to Nebraska in 1885. He was associated with W. H. Taylor in the feed business, and at one time was employed here as city weighmaster. He is survived by a son and a daughter.

PACIFIC COAST WHEAT and OATS HENRY D. GEE

EXCHANGE BUILDING
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

The Pacific Northwest has a good crop of grain. Do you need some of it? Rail or ocean shipment. We specialize in wheat and oats.

Omaha, Neb.—The fire department of this city is said to be preparing a bill to send the Cargill Elvtr. Co. for services of the department following the explosion at the company's elevator, which is outside the city limits. Whether the city can legally collect the bill is another question.

Omaha, Neb.—Leon Kopald, employed in the inspection department of the Omaha Grain Exchange and one of the men injured in the dust explosion at the Cargill Elvtr. Co.'s elevator Nov. 23, died from his injuries on Dec. 4, bringing the total death toll of the disaster up to four.

NEW ENGLAND

Danbury, Conn.—Lewis J. Rhode has erected a seven carload capacity grain warehouse at the rear of his feed store here, and a building adjoining the store has been leased, adding 5,000 square feet to the store.

Swanton, Vt.—The grain elevator of the E. W. Bailey Co. that burned Thanksgiving Day, as reported in the Journals last number, will be rebuilt, the new structure to be of concrete, replacing the former wooden house. Thirty carloads of all kinds of bulk grain was destroyed with the elevator, also a quantity of grain mixing equipment, including electric motors, conveyors, blower elevator, attrition mills, cutter, oat huller, belts, etc. About 60 carloads of sacked wheat, barley and mixed feed was saved.

Boston, Mass.—Charles M. Cox, head of the feed and grain concern of C. M. Cox Co., was tendered a banquet at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Dec. 18, by about 30 of his employees, constituting the staff at the Boston office, in honor of his 75th birthday anniversary. He was presented with a substantial supply of artists' equipment. Mr. Cox is an artist of wide reputation, taking it up as a hobby and earning a prominent place in businessmen's art circles at an early period of his efforts. A tribute to his skill is an exclusive exhibition of 26 paintings of his works at the Grace Horne Galleries.—L. V. S.

NEW YORK

Fredonia, N. Y.—The Fredonia Feed & Poultry Supply Co. has been organized here.

Fort Jackson, N. Y.—Fred Bates has purchased the feed and grist mill here of Hollenbeck & Son, of Moira, N. Y., and has taken possession.

New York, N. Y.—New members of the Produce Exchange are as follows: George W. Covington, Joseph F. Bernard, John R. Collins, Jr., Samuel Englander, Herbert F. Eggert, John F. McConnell and James Lovatelli.

Albany, N. Y.—William Van Antwerp Davis, formerly well known in the commission business here, died at the home of his daughter in this city, on Nov. 27, at the age of 74 years. Mr. Davis began his career as a member of the firm of Bridge & Davis, to the head of which he succeeded on the death of his father. That company suspended business many years ago when fire destroyed its property.

NORTH DAKOTA

Goodrich, N. D.—Fire broke out in the cupola of the elevator of Hendricks & Hanson about 5:30 p. m., on Dec. 12. The fire department that it had it extinguished but it broke out again about 10:30 p. m. and was a total loss except for a detached coal shed.

OHIO

South Solon, O.—The unlocked safe in the grain office of Guy Currey was robbed recently, but the thieves got no money.

Lisbon, O.—The Lisbon Milling Co.'s plant burned Dec. 19; loss over \$25,000, including quantities of mill feed and flour.

Elery, O.—Ernest Hahn, former manager of the Okolona Grain Co.'s elevator at Pleasant Bend, O., has been appointed manager of the Elery Grain & Stock Co.'s elevator.

Convoy, O.—Wind blew down the smokestack on the plant of the Convoy Equity Exchange Co. on Nov. 30 and demolished it, damaged the roof of the engine room and loosened several strips of tin siding from the cupola.

Geneva, O.—The Geneva Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was robbed recently of furs valued at \$60.

Toledo, O.—Oscar Slosser, director and general manager of the Farmers National Grain Corp.'s district office here, which was moved to Fostoria this month, resigned, effective Dec. 1. Mr. Slosser's home is in Fostoria.

Pleasant Bend, O.—The Okolona Grain Co. (headquarters Okolona, O.) has sold its elevator here, which it has owned for the past seven years, to Mr. Hip, of Perrysburg. Ernest Hahn, who has been manager of the elevator, will have charge of a grain elevator at Elery, to which place he will move his family.

Sedalia, O.—Two safes in the office of the Sedalia Grain & Lbr. Co. were blown open with nitroglycerin, during the night of Dec. 19, the thief getting 68 pennies from one. The other was blown to bits despite the fact that the door was open. The burglars also took a \$75 typewriter and caused damage estimated at \$150.

Canal Winchester, O.—The body of S. B. Swope, missing grain dealer and elevator operator of this place, was found on Dec. 19, face downward in two feet of water in Big Walnut Creek, south of Columbus, O. A handkerchief had been drawn tightly about his neck, with an auto crank attached. His car was found earlier on Bixby Road near the creek. It was reported that a hitch-hiker was seen in the car with Mr. Swope, two days before, after he left his home for Columbus on legal business.

Wilmington, O.—Regarding the new hoist [reported in the Nov. 14 Journals as having been installed for unloading coal from cars], we took out our old equipment and raised and widened our headhouse, extending the roof over the entire silos. We installed new equipment and new pit. We are now unloading 50 tons of coal in two and one-half hours. We use a 15-h.p. motor. When we have this coal unloaded, it is the same as loaded on trucks. Also it is in the dry, and no stealing, as we lock the silos.—Clinton Grain Co., Q. G. Smith.

South Charleston, O.—We have recently installed an S. Howes Cracked Corn Grader and meal machine, and have a good business on cornmeal. This mill is said to be one of the finest mills of its size in the state. It has a capacity of 100 barrels. The writer purchased the Charleston Mills, formerly operated by Shough Bros., at South Charleston, about two years ago, and had the mill completely overhauled, taking out most of the old machinery and installing new. Charleston Mills office is maintained in Wilmington, O.—Charleston Mills, Q. G. Smith, owner.

Fostoria, O.—Frank J. Maurer, of Buffalo, N. Y., where he has been associated with the Farmers National Grain Corp.'s offices for the past four years, is now in charge of the corp.'s offices here which were moved to this city from Toledo, O., recently. Previous to Mr. Maurer's connection with the Farmers National, he was associated with the Eastern Grain & Mill Corp., of Buffalo, for 10 years, and in business on his own account for 17 years. He will move his family here in January. The Farmers National already had an office and storage plant here before moving the Toledo office to this point, and is now making Fostoria its headquarters for the entire district between Buffalo and Chicago.

Columbus, O.—According to an outline given by the tax commission to Sec'y W. W. Cummings, of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, before the final instructions on the application of the new retail sales tax had been completed, the regulations already decided on were: Tax to be paid only on retail sales to consumers. [Sales of carloads are wholesale.] No tax to be charged on sales of flour, feed, fertilizer, etc., to farmers. Tax certificates to cover sale must be purchased by the seller and when sale is made the stamp for proper amount must be torn in half and one half given to the purchaser and the other half retained. The tax will be 3c on each dollar, or 1c on sales of 9c to 40c; 2c on sales of 41c to 70c; 3c on sales of 71c to \$1.09; 4c on sales of \$1.09 to \$1.40, etc.

OKLAHOMA

Crescent, Okla.—Erection of a new building is planned by the Crescent Feed Co.

Fairland, Okla.—Frank Gaines has become the sole owner of Gaines Bros. Grain Co. O. L. Cole remains as manager.

The Oklahoma State Code Authority for the country grain elevator industry as given in the Sept. 26 Journals, has been approved by N. R. A.

Enid, Okla.—A branch office with private wire connections has been opened in this city by Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., grain commission firm, with W. W. Deck as local manager.

Cherokee, Okla.—Frank Hamilton has purchased a 170-barrel flour mill and a mill building is being erected in which to install it, the city furnishing the site. Electricity will be the power used for operation of the mill.

Jet, Okla.—The Farmers Exchange is building a 14,000-bu. crib, divided into three bins, on the south side of its elevator. Work will be started soon on a new office building and new truck scales, replacing the present wagon scales.

Dover, Okla.—The 16,000-bu. elevator of the Kiel-Dover Farmers Elvtr. Co. burned at 1:30 a. m., Dec. 12; loss, \$15,000; partly insured. A car of wheat, loaded just before quitting time the night before, was pushed down the track and saved. The elevator was leased last May to the Central Grain Co., of Enid, for the period of one year. James Keith was manager. It is uncertain whether the owners will rebuild or not.

Cherokee, Okla.—L. C. Brown is the new proprietor and manager of the grain, feed and coal business here, formerly operated as the Anderson Grain Co., Mr. Brown having purchased the elevator, all equipment and property early this month. A complete service for grain buyers and sellers will be maintained, also a full line of livestock and poultry feeds and several grades of coal. Mr. Anderson will devote his time to his farms near here.

Hollis, Okla.—The Scruggs-Hendricks elevator, one of the oldest buildings in Hollis, burned at 3 a. m., Dec. 6; loss, \$8,000; partly insured. Besides the main building the loss included all machinery for the plant and a hammer mill for grinding feed that was in a small building next to the elevator, also about 150 bus. of oats. The elevator was built in 1903, one of the best in this section of the state. Milt Scruggs, manager of the house for the last 20 years, said this was the first fire during that period of time.

Yukon, Okla.—Construction has started on the new elevator and flour mill plant, reported in the Journals last number as a probability, to be erected by T. A. and Joe Dobry and Alfred Mendoza, who will operate as the Dobry Flour Mills, which has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000. Contract has already been given to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., which will erect a 200,000-bu. concrete elevator, an 850-barrel flour mill, a corn mill and a large warehouse. All the buildings will be of concrete construction. The storage tanks will be 100 feet high, and the headhouse 140. The length of the buildings will be over 300 feet and the height of the mill building 85 feet. When in operation the plant will employ from 40 to 50 persons.

Fort Worth

The Fastest Growing Grain Market in the Southwest is the logical market for your grain.

Try any of these Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grains, Stocks, Provisions

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.

Domestic and Export Grains, Field Seeds

The Ft. Worth Elv. & Whsg. Co.
Federally Licensed Storage, Consignments

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Culdesac, Ida.—On Dec. 11 the plant of the Vollmer-Clearwater Co., Ltd., was damaged by fire.

Davenport, Wash.—The Seattle Grain Co.'s warehouse was broken into by burglars during the night of Dec. 4.

Odessa, Wash.—J. C. Jantz, manager of the White-Dulany Grain Co.'s office here, was selected as mayor of the town for the next two years at the election held Dec. 4.

Astoria, Ore.—Erection of a new wheat cleaning plant costing \$50,000 will shortly be started here by the Pillsbury Astoria Flouring Mills. is the announcement of R. R. Bartlett, manager of the Port of Astoria.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—The Commission Merchants Law has not worked satisfactorily. It has not been broad enough and the enforcement has not been financed adequately. The bond has not been sufficient to cover the defalcations.—F. K. H.

Seattle, Wash.—The following amendment to the coarse grain schedule has been adopted by the board of trustees of the Seattle Grain Exchange: "The differential between the bulk and sacked coarse grains shall be 75 cents per ton." The amendment became effective Dec. 17.

The following recently became members of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n; Rockford Grain Growers, Rockford, Wash.; Peter Bue, warehouseman, Pomeroy, Wash.; Nez Perce Roller Mills, Lewiston, Ida.; Farmers Union Warehouse Co., Mockonema, Wash.

Spokane, Wash.—A meeting of the directors of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n was held in this city, Dec. 12, at the Davenport Hotel, to act on matters of vital importance to the ass'n. Walter Robinson, state director of agriculture, and George Farrell, chief of the A. A. A. wheat section, were also present.

Centralia, Wash.—The Western Malting Co. will begin operations here shortly after the first of the year at its new plant, the capacity of which will be six tons of barley per day. At present barley is shipped in from California, but by the end of next year it is expected that the local crop will care for most of the company's needs.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—The Portland and Seattle branches of Slaughter and Russell, well known brokers, having offices in the principal cities of the West Coast, have been taken over by E. A. Pierce & Co., the former firm retiring from the Pacific Northwest field, leaving that territory to Pierce & Co. and Dean-Witter. The deal became effective on Dec. 15.

Walla Walla, Wash.—To encourage the growing of high grade malting barley near here, and to investigate the possibilities of constructing a malt house, a malting com'te has been appointed by the Walla Walla Chamber of Commerce. Columbia and Walla Walla counties are considered the most logical district in the Pacific Northwest for barley growing.—F. K. H.

Redmond, Ore.—James F. Short is now sole owner of the Deschutes Grain & Feed Co., having purchased the stock of W. B. Morse, of Prineville, in the company. Mr. Short organized the Deschutes Grain & Feed Co. in 1927, when he bot the merchandise and leased the building of the G. W. Bales Warehouse Co. The Deschutes Co. later bot the warehouse building.

Vancouver, Wash.—Construction will start shortly on a huge \$350,000 malt plant here that will buy in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 bus. of barley its first year of operation, according to Arnold I. Blitz, Portland brewer. William E. Einzig, who will shortly resign as state purchasing agent, will be the active manager. The company will be known as the Great Western Malting Co. The Galland-Henning Co. are architects named to build the new plant. Among those interested in the new concern in addition to Mr. Blitz and Mr. Einzig are J. R. Bowles, of Portland; Henry Collins, of Portland, well known in grain circles; Philip Polsky, of Vancouver; Peter Schmidt, of the Olympia Brewing & Malting Co., and Emil Sick, of the Century Brewing Co. The plant will be erected adjacent to the Pacific Continental Grain Co., and is expected to be able to provide about 35% of the malt required by Pacific Northwest breweries.—F. K. H.

Willbur, Wash.—Four lads were seen coming from the warehouse of the Grain Growers by the warehouse manager, who shot at them as they were making their get-away in a car, injuring two of them and damaging their car. All four of the robbers were captured the next day at Odessa, where they had abandoned their disabled car. During the same night they were here, they also visited grain warehouses at Davenport and at Creston, Wash.

Spokane, Wash.—The permanent wheat markets of the Pacific Northwest lie beyond the ocean, emphasized O. D. Fisher, of Seattle, at the mass wheat meeting when pleas were made to Dr. George E. Farrell, asking that the A. A. A. act to move the wheat surplus of this region. "Retention of our markets in the Orient for wheat and flour is absolutely essential to the prosperity of the Inland Empire wheat farmer and the miller. It is necessary the A. A. A. act promptly thru re-establishment of the activities of the North Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n," said Mr. Fisher.—F. K. H.

Coeur d'Alene, Ida.—James Walter Wiggett, pres. of the Coeur d'Alene Grain & Milling Co., Ltd., pioneer merchant and one of this city's leading citizens, died at his home here Nov. 30. Born in North Ireland, Mr. Wiggett came to the United States at the age of 18 years, coming to Coeur d'Alene in 1888. With G. O. Dart and the late Robert McCrea, Mr. Wiggett founded the Coeur d'Alene Grain & Milling Co., Ltd., in 1903. Mr. Wiggett serving as sec'y-treas. until 1910, when he retired from active business, but served as vice-pres. In 1924 when Mr. Dart withdrew because of ill health, Mr. Wiggett became pres., holding this office until his death. H. P. Glindeman has been manager since 1924. The philanthropies of Mr. Wiggett were numerous, altho little known to the public.

Spokane, Wash.—The Spokane Grain Merchants Ass'n held its annual banquet at the Dessert Hotel, Dec. 4, attended by more than 50 grain dealers of this city and the Inland Empire. Karl Bumgartner, pres. of the ass'n, presided. Homer P. Hargrave, Chicago representative of E. A. Pierce & Co., which house is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, explained the co-ordination the board and his company brings about between farmer, warehouse operator, banker and purchaser in the nation's grain market. Other speakers were E. A. Boyd, pres. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n; Roy Brown, of Logan & Bryan; James Doyle, division superintendent of the Great Northern R. R.; John Raymond, pioneer grain man; Frank Ballard, W. T. Triplett and E. O. Warmoth. E. L. Cole, of Champaign, Ill., was the long-distance guest at the meeting.

PENNSYLVANIA

Edinboro, Pa.—A hammer mill and a corn cutter have been installed by the Edinboro Co-op. Ass'n.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Miller, S. D.—A new feed warehouse is being built here for the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Frankfort, S. D.—L. W. Corbin, operator of the Co-op. Growers Elvtr. here, lost his third and fourth fingers in a feed grinder recently, the fingers being torn off close to the hand.—Art Torkelson.

SOUTHEAST

Macon, Ga.—The plant of the Barfield Feed Mills burned during the night of Dec. 11; loss, \$50,000; partly insured. The fire was thot to have originated in a bag storage room on the ground floor. Machinery valued at approximately \$20,000 was ruined. H. Lee Barfield is the owner of the plant.

TEXAS

Joaquin, Tex.—The warehouse of the Joaquin Grain & Grocery Co. burned early this month.

Bryan, Tex.—The Walter English Grist Mill burned at 1:40 a. m., Dec. 5; loss total; no insurance was carried on either building or equipment.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Kimbell Milling Co. is erecting a new brick office building, to cost \$35,000, which will adjoin the company's large elevator. The new building will contain 33 offices, a dining-room and a kitchen.

WISCONSIN

Biramwood, Wis.—The Builders Service Co. has installed a hammer mill, replacing the old type of feed mill formerly used by the company.

West Bend, Wis.—Union Brokerage Co., incorporated; incorporators: H. G. Nicholson, Agnes Nicholson and Violet Keebaugh; to deal in feed, hay, potatoes, etc.

Bangor, Wis.—H. J. Peters Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: Matrin P. Peter, H. J. Peter and Mrs. H. J. Peter; grain, feed, etc.

Hixton, Wis.—S. H. Van Gorden, active head of S. H. Van Gorden & Sons, with stores located here, at Taylor and at Eleva and a grain and feed elevator at Whitehall, Wis., died at his home here Dec. 6, at the age of 83 years. He is survived by five children.

Mirror Lake, Wis.—Claiming that the lowering of Lake Delton would interfere with the business of their mill, the Timme Bros., Inc., feed mill operators, have appealed to the circuit court asking that an order for lowering the lake, given by the state public service commission, be set aside.

Unfettered Markets—The vital necessity of keeping grain markets free and open, broad and liquid, is everywhere being stressed by leading authorities who contend that artificial price fixing is not only destructive of markets, but of values.

For abetting propaganda against the government's grain collections and for stealing grain four members of a collective farm were recently sentenced to death at Novosibirsk, U. S. S. R. Even Russian kulak resent government regimentation.

Washington, D.C.—Wholesale poisoning of grasshoppers has materially reduced the number of eggs laid this fall, bringing the grasshopper situation under control. More poison-mash bait will necessarily have to be used in some districts next spring to keep control and save crops but the insects no longer appear to be a serious menace, altho control measures are expected to be necessary in North Dakota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, and some other districts.

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NRA
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Field Seeds

Randolph, Wis.—J. W. Jung Seed Co. has increased its capital from \$35,000 to \$125,000.

San Francisco, Cal.—At its recent annual directors meeting the Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n voted to hold its 1935 convention at Seattle, Wash., May 31-June 1.

Chicago, Ill.—The Executive Com'te of the American Seed Trade Ass'n will hold a meeting at the Sherman Hotel here, Jan. 12, to decide the time and place of the 1935 convention.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Theodore F. Beckert, 79, who with his brother, Jacob Beckert, founded Beckert's Seed Store, died early this month at his home in Coraopolis. He is survived by his widow, two daughters and four sons.

Storm Lake, Ia.—The Prichard Co., operated by James Prichard, has been appointed wholesale distributor for the Standard Seed Co., Des. Moines, which also has distributing warehouses at Dennison and Spencer.

Copper carbonates gave control over smut in wheat in the order of their relative copper content, in experiments reviewed by J. C. Neill in the *New Zealand Journal of Agriculture*. The best control came from the use of copper oxychloride.

Topeka, Kan.—T. Lee Adams Seed Co., Kansas City, has opened a retail store here, placing Albert S. Smith, former manager of the company's Independence store in charge. William Antoine of Kansas City has been placed in charge at Independence.

The superior drouth resistant qualities of alfalfa were again demonstrated in seedings at the Michigan Station of alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover and reed canary grass each alone, alfalfa and grass mixtures, clover and grass mixtures, and grass mixtures, made in the spring of 1933 under favorable conditions, but caught by drouth about a week later. Alfalfa proved far more resistant to drouth than either clovers or grasses.

Chicago, Ill.—The annual winter meeting of the Farm Seed Group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n will be held at the Sherman Hotel, Jan. 14. Charles D. Ross is group chairman.

Dawson, Minn.—The Dawson Produce Co. is having the T. E. Ibberson Co. erect a 50-ft. long storage building at its seed plant. The building will be covered with galvanized iron. Special bins will be constructed for seed storage, and an additional seed cleaner will be installed.

Lafayette, Ind.—The 1935 show of the Indiana Corn Growers Ass'n will be held Jan. 14-18 as part of the Purdue University Agricultural Conference program. The premium list includes prizes for showings of soybeans, soft wheat, red clover and other grains and grasses as well as corn.

St. Louis, Mo.—In November this market received 190,500 bus. of soybeans, and shipped 3,000 compared with 118,500 and 1,500, respectively, in November, 1933. Receipts of kafir were 33,600, compared with 48,000 in November last year, and shipments were 8,400, compared with 10,200.—St. Louis Merchants Exchange.

Of the 4,578 samples of soybean seed brought to the United States from the Orient in 1930 and 1931 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, more than 4,000 have been tested for two years at more than 100 experiment stations in 43 different states. Some of the most promising varieties have been developed to the point where there soon will be sufficient seed for farm planting. Some of the more than 2,500 distinct varieties, which came from Japan, Korea, Manchuria and China, apparently will meet demands of the South for adapted varieties of yellow beans. Black soybeans, which have been growing in the South for some time, do not meet commercial requirements for a light colored meal.

Millet seed from the Orient is being imported into the United States for the first time since 1929. The Manchurian millets which have been introduced in the past from China and Japan are almost invariably heavy seed producers with large lobed heads. In this they resemble German millet, although in many cases the heads are larger and even more lobed. The seed of Manchurian millet is so much like that of Tennessee German millet that seed analysts distinguish it from the latter only with great difficulty if at all. But if the poorer types, which are so abundant in Manchuria are imported, then farmers will be disappointed because such types are not uniform in growth, are not leafy, and are likely to mature late. Seed dealers in any case are not justified in offering Manchurian millet as German millet. Millet imported for seed must be 65 per cent live, pure seed and cannot include more than 3 per cent of weed seed.

New Seed Trade Marks

May Department Stores Co., New York, N. Y., has filed trade mark No. 357,053 for grass seed, the word "Mayco" in heavy letters.

Summerour & Sons, Inc., Vernon, Tex., have filed trade mark No. 356,086 for cotton seed, the word "Jumbo," over a picture of an elephant, on a black background.

State May Buy Seed

A bill to appropriate \$1,000,000 to buy seed grain for needy farmers is expected to be introduced at the coming session of the Minnesota legislature.

Under the proposed plan those who received the seed would pay for it by working on state highways.

Vitality of Farm Seeds

BY EDGAR BROWN, chief, Division of Seed Investigations, U. S. D. A.

The percentage of seeds which will germinate at the end of three, four or more years depends on the original quality of the seed and the way in which it has been stored. The vitality of any seed, no matter what its age, can be determined in one way only—testing for germination.

Seed deteriorates more rapidly where the climate is warm and moist than where it is cool and dry.

At the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station seeds of different field crops were collected for a series of years, put in corked glass bottles and stored under identical conditions. In February and March of 1920 all were tested. Alsike clover seed from the 1915 crop germinated only 62 per cent while seed from the 1910 crop had 90 per cent germination. But germination from the 1911 crop, one year later, was only 13 per cent. Field corn from the 1915 crop germinated 3 per cent; that from the 1912 crop, 57 per cent. Field peas from the 1912 crop had a 95 per cent germination; from the 1915 crop only 26 per cent grew. Only one per cent of the 1917 timothy crop grew, but the germination of the 1916 crop was 83 per cent.

At the Fort Collins, Colo., Agricultural Experiment Station, where the weather usually is cool and dry and conditions are almost ideal for curing and storing seed, it has been found that the germination of most field seeds decreases with approximate regularity. Also, they retain their vitality remarkably well. In 10 years the germination decrease of wheat was about 7 per cent, of barley about 14 per cent and of oats about 13 per cent. Black amber sorghum germinated well for six years, decreasing 2 per cent in this time. Yellow dent corn kept most of its vitality for four years, but decreased 13 per cent in the fifth year and 20 per cent after eight years of storage.

There are no authenticated cases in which seed from ancient tombs has germinated, pro-

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

FARINA, ILL.

Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.

GIBSON CITY, ILL.

Noble Bros., wholesale field seeds.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

Cornell Seed Co., field and garden seeds.

SIoux CITY, IOWA

Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

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Norfolk	- - - - -	Nebr.
Carroll	- - - - -	Iowa
Billings	- - - - -	Mont.
Algona	- - - - -	Iowa
Fairmont	- - - - -	Minn.
Albert Lea	- - - - -	Minn.

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Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
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NOBLE BROTHERS

Wholesale Field Seeds

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Red Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa, Timothy
SOY BEANS

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds
GET IN TOUCH WITH US



BUYERS AND SELLERS
All Field and Grass Seeds
Mail Samples

CORNELL SEED COMPANY
Wholesale Field and Garden Seeds
ST. LOUIS, MO.

vided the seed is as old as the tomb. So-called "mummy" wheat, dug up by tourists themselves, has germinated but there is strong evidence that such grain had been placed there recently for sale to the gullible.

Germination of Hard Seeds

By W. O. WHITCOMB, Superintendent, Montana Grain Inspection Laboratory.

A lot of alfalfa or sweet clover seed may appear to be very uniform, but when tested a wide range of germination is usually observed. This condition is illustrated by the variation in rapidity of germination of sweet clover seed. The same variation was found in the degree of breakage when uniformly scarified. Some seeds were not injured while others were severely broken. It is well to keep in mind these variations in a given lot of seed and still greater variations between different kinds of seeds when studying the behavior of hard seeds.

Seeds of alfalfa and of sweet clover of varying degrees of maturity were tested for hard-seed content and for growth in the field in 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925. These seeds were carefully selected by hand from commercial lots. The ripe seed had a higher hard-seed content than the immature seed when tested in the laboratory in all but 3 of the tests, while the germination of ripe seed was somewhat higher than that of any of the immature types, except in 1924 when brown sweet clover seed showed 10 per cent higher germination than did the ripe seed. This difference was due to a 26 per cent higher hard-seed content in the ripe seed. This difference in germination was even more pronounced in the field.

With 4 exceptions the green seeds showed higher percentages of germination in both the laboratory and the field than did the brown seeds. The hard-seed content was higher in green seed than in brown seed in all cases. The greenhouse tests in 1924 and 1925 confirmed the field tests for all seeds in this study.

It is worthy of special note that alfalfa seed which remained in the field soil over winter failed to produce plants the next spring in 2 years out of 3, and the 1 year when such plants were produced the percentage was low; whereas, sweet clover seeds under the same condition produced as high as 14 per cent of plants from ripe seed and 4 to 7 per cent from green seeds. Brown seeds of sweet clover were capable of producing as much as 2 per cent of plants the second season.

The weight per seed in milligrams was determined in 1924 and 1925 for the seeds of different stages of maturity. Ripe seeds of alfalfa average 1.95; plump brown, 1.75; shriveled brown, 1.25; and green, 1.2. Sweet clover had the following average weights per seed for the 2 years; ripe, 2.0; brown, 1.45, and green, 1.1.

U. S. Court Upholds Seed Law

As a penalty for five violations of the Federal Seed Act, three Memphis seed dealers were fined a total of \$1,000 in the United States District Court at Memphis on Nov. 22 and Nov. 28, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announces.

L. P. Cook shipped 260 bus. of rye seed in two lots to Montgomery and Pell City, Ala., which were labeled with a germination of 82% and 91%, but which were found to germinate 43% and 57.75%, respectively. One of the lots was labeled "Abruzzi Rye," but the seed was found to be a mixture of Abruzzi and other rye.

A shipment of Red clover seed to Newport, Ark., labeled "Germination approximately 90%—Noxious weed seed .00%," was found to germinate 69% and to contain "five Buckhorn and three Dodder seeds to each five grams." At this rate, there would be 720 noxious weed seeds per pound of Red clover. Pleas of nolo contendere were entered in the three cases and Cook was fined \$600.

"Southern Rye" with a germination claim of 79%, shipped to Montgomery, Ala., by the Fidelity Storage and Elevator Co., germinated 34% and was found to be Rosen, a northern variety poorly adapted to southern planting. The defendant entered a plea of guilty and was fined \$200.

Sorghum seed labeled "Germination 85%" was shipped by the Russell-Heckle Seed Co. to Osceola, Ark. The seed was found to germinate 60%. The court assessed a \$200 fine upon the entering a plea of nolo contendere.

Seed Marketing Conditions

BY WEATHERWISE

Those who are banking on a big demand for seed corn next spring are going to be fooled, aside from a special demand for early varieties for the Northwest.

Soybean acreage will be the largest ever planted, as it is not a basic crop under the acreage reduction contracts. Illinois and Iowa will increase their acreage; but, strange to say, Nebraska does not grow soybeans.

Alfalfa will enjoy the largest demand ever known in this country. On Nov. 15 80% of the alfalfa seed crop had been moved, a thing never known before. In the Northwest there is probably not to exceed 5% of the crop back.

Instead of sowing sudan late in the season to be burned out ranchers in the West and Northwest will sow oats and barley for roughage and not be in the market for grass seed.

For the first time in history United States seedsmen are contracting acreage of sudan in Argentina, the seed to be shipped north for delivery here in May in time for seeding.

The Manchurian crop of German type millet is 7,000 tons, of which 4,500 tons has been sold to the United States, the local consumption of 2,000 tons leaving only 500 tons to come forward. The high price may induce the Chinese to dig into their own reserves by substituting some other crop. The average offers have been \$1.75 per 100 lbs. cif. The market today, Dec. 21, is \$2.25 cif. The duty is 1 cent per pound and the freight to western points $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ cent.

Sweet clover will meet a strong demand from chinch bug areas, as the bug does not eat sweet clover, down to the 38th parallel of latitude.

Lespedeza will be sown heavily in Eastern Kansas, Missouri, the southern halves of Iowa and Illinois and all of Kentucky and Tennessee, northward to a contact with the sweet clover area.

Lespedeza hay is selling at \$20 for unthreshed No. 1 and \$10 for threshed, per ton. The 15,000 head of cattle to be moved from Missouri to Southern Illinois are to be fed lespedeza hay exclusively.

In Russia huge quantities of threshed grain are reported to be rotting in the open air owing to difficulties of railway transport.

Colorado Seedsmen Expect Good Season

Holding the 13th annual convention of the Colorado Seedsmen's Ass'n in Denver, on Dec. 7, 13 seed houses sent representatives to make up the largest attendance the ass'n has known. Delegates expressed a feeling of optimism over the prospects for seed business in 1935.

PRES. GUY R. VAUGHN presided at the opening session. In his annual address he briefly outlined ass'n activities and urged maintenance of the high standards set by Colorado distributors of agricultural seeds.

C. R. ROOT declared the purchases of seeds for relief by bids had driven down quality, causing distribution of seeds of questionable and poor quality. Mr. Root presented a resolution urging relief agencies to use the "Coupon Method" of permitting relief families to get their seed wherever they wish. His resolution was adopted.

W. P. STUBBS was convinced from experiences in states where a sales tax is in effect that sales taxes had proved very unsatisfactory means of increasing government income. While additional revenues have been raised only a small proportion of such revenue had been applied to the reduction of other taxes. The ass'n adopted a resolution opposing use of any sales tax in Colorado.

Prof. Carl H. Metzger, Colorado Agricultural College, reviewed college experiments with diseases of beans and peas.

Present officers were re-elected. They are Guy R. Vaughn, Greeley, pres.; Armin G. Barteldes, Denver, vice-pres.; Chas. I. Simpson, Denver, sec'y-treas.

A banquet in the evening was attended by 40 members and guests who thoroly enjoyed the entertainment furnished.

Only First Generation Hybrid Corn Is Good

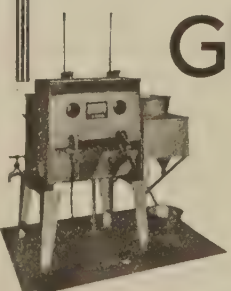
BY STUART N. SMITH, Research Director, Sioux City Seed Co.

Only the freshly crossed, first generation seed of hybrid seed corn produces extra value. Saving of seed from fields of hybrid corn is unprofitable, because hybrid corn does not breed true in the second generation. Because of this when whole fields are planted with second generation hybrid corn seed it represents considerable loss.

Trained research workers in state agricultural experiment stations have repeatedly measured the results obtained from planting second generation seed of hybrid corn. The second generation seed has consistently dropped off from 15% up to 30% in yield and shows materially decreased uniformity.

HIGHER GRADE GRAIN

commands a premium.



Be assured of your grades before shipping by checking with the same equipment used in terminal markets and in the U. S. Grain Inspection Department.

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SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU
325 W. HURON STREET
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Swedish Type Seed Oats

(Pick-o-the-Crop)

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Sample and Price.

The Metamora Elevator Co.

Metamora, Ohio

Six Decades of Corn Improvement

From an address by HENRY A. WALLACE, Sec'y of Agriculture, at Iowa State College.

During the first period from 1874 to 1893, corn breeding was chiefly in the hands of practical farmers. During the second period, from 1893 to 1910, the colleges and experiment stations assumed more and more leadership thru the mechanism of corn shows and certain rather simple experiments. In the third period, from 1910 to 1920, there was an increasing interest, stimulated largely by the experiment stations in ear-row breeding, crossing of varieties and variety yield testing. Only in the fourth period, since 1920, has the problem of corn breeding been approached in a comprehensive, scientific way.

Robert Reid, who moved from southern Ohio to central Illinois in 1846, was one of the first white men, whose work has definitely endured to this day, to select a definite dent type from a cross of what apparently was a late semi-gourd seed of southern Ohio with an early sort known as the "little yellow."

The problem before Robert Reid and his son, James Reid, was to reduce the cross to a certain amount of uniformity. James Reid had the soul of an artist and he set about it to produce a beautiful straight-rowed type of corn with an ear almost as large as the late Ohio parent but with a smooth dent, easy to husk. Year after year James Reid bred for beauty and in 1893 his efforts were rewarded by a first prize at the Chicago World's Fair.

The corn show period from 1893 to 1910 was of extraordinary interest from a psychological point of view. It was during this period that the farmers of the central corn belt became truly corn conscious for the first time. During this period Perry G. Holden, speaking at the short courses at Ames and elsewhere, inspired literally thousands of farmer boys to study an ear of corn as their fathers had never studied corn.

The most significant breeding and testing work during this period was being done by the Illinois and Nebraska experiment stations. Hopkins and Smith started in 1896 their famous chemical selections of corn and developed their theories of ear-row breeding.

The first real progress in comprehensive scientific corn breeding began about 1920. It was in the early 1920's that the scientific yield testing of M. L. Mosher of Woodford County, Illinois, demonstrated that Krug corn was definitely superior in yielding power to the showier looking strains of Reid Yellow Dent.

In Minnesota, H. K. Hayes, who had been associated with E. M. East in his fundamental work at the Connecticut Experiment Station from 1908 to 1914 was developing early inbred strains from Minnesota 13, Rustler and Northwestern Dent.

The Iowa Station at Ames started its ambitious program in the spring of 1922 under the direction of Merle T. Jenkins, who continued to direct it until 1934 when he was placed in charge of the corn investigations in the U. S. Department of Agriculture and A. A. Bryan took over the Iowa program. James R. Holbert, working on corn diseases for the United States Department of Agriculture, had started his inbreeding work from a disease resistance standpoint in Illinois a few years previous.

About 1919 Hoffer at the Indiana Experiment Station at Purdue started his excellent work, now being continued by St. John and Trost.

The first combinations of inbred strains were really not so very good but to the experienced eyes of men close to corn, the eventual possibilities seemed extraordinary. As the years went by, the combinations were more and more improved and efforts were made to combine high yields with stiffness of stalk, resistance to disease and resistance to drought.

While this fascinating but somewhat empirical work in the development of inbred strains of corn was going on and discoveries were being made as to which inbred strains of corn would combine to the best advantage, the geneticists such as R. A. Emerson of Cornell University, E. W. Lindstrom of Ames, Brink of Wisconsin, Stadler of Missouri, and Collins and Kempton of the U. S. Department of Agriculture were delving into the fundamentals of the corn chromosome map.

I am inclined to think that during the next ten years, the best combinations will be discovered by cut and try methods of the intelligent and industrious breeder who makes large numbers of combinations and observes them carefully under a variety of conditions.

The methods of producing and crossing inbred strains of corn as used in 1934 will probably be greatly modified as the combined attack of the geneticists and breeders brings us closer to the truth of genetic and physiologic functioning.

Looking toward the future, it is obvious that the surface of the possibilities in corn breeding has merely been scratched. It is undoubtedly

true that the use of the combinations of the inbred strains of corn which are now clearly within our grasp should make it possible for the farmers of the United States within the next ten years to obtain a yield at least five or ten bushels an acre higher than that which they are now obtaining.

Possibly we shall come eventually to think of one type of corn as hog corn to be fed on the ear, another type as cattle corn to be fed ground, and still another type as commercial corn especially adapted for human consumption, or starch corn for the wet process of corn manufacture.

Field Seed Experiments

While mature seed corn proved to have the greatest value in maturity tests with Reid Yellow Dent conducted over a 7-year period by the Illinois Experiment Station, carefully handled seed selected as early as 20 days after fertilization reproduced itself.

Glasnevin Sonas oats proved highly resistant to lodging in trials in a Latin square at Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, Ire. This quality, however, was subject to the effects of soil variation, and isolation of lodging-resistant strains could be utilized only on a relative basis.

Seeding tests with Sudan grass for hay at the Fort Hayes, Kansas, station, suggested that nothing would be gained by seeding before May 15, but that the grass should be planted as soon thereafter as warm weather and a good seed bed were available. The 24 inch rows, seeded at a 7-lb. rate, outyielded 20 lbs. in close drills or 40 inch cultivated rows. Legumes were unable to survive in mixture with close-drilled Sudan grass under dry-land conditions, regardless of the ratio of legume seed to Sudan.

Imported Timothy Seed Good Only in Limited Area

A considerable amount of timothy seed will have to be imported for planting in 1935, mostly from northern Europe, where summer days are long and varieties are late in maturing. It may be expected to produce light crops in this country wherever summer days are shorter than in the Scandinavian countries, according to Dr. A. J. Pieters of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This seed may do fairly well, however, in New York, New England, northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Experiments at Lexington, Ky., for example, showed that an early variety outyielded the common timothy, which is medium early. Tests have shown varieties from Sweden are of the late types. They have not produced as much hay at Lexington as even the medium early varieties.

Importing timothy seed presents an entirely new problem to seedsmen, because this country has hitherto been an exporter of timothy seed. Because it is impossible to distinguish the three types by looking at the seed, dealers should make every effort to ascertain the country from which any imported seed comes.

From July 1 to Nov. 30, nearly 1,000,000 pounds of timothy seed was imported into the United States, according to records of the Division of Seed Investigations. Approximately 70 per cent of this seed was of Swedish origin. Other imports, and the country in which they originated, were: Finland, 161,600 pounds;

Latvia, 22,000 pounds; Germany, 43,900 pounds; Poland, 6,700 pounds, and Canada, 62,500 pounds.

Heat and Moisture Cause Seed Imports to Lose Vitality

In a recent shipment of well dried seed to this country, part of the seed was placed in special moisture-proof bags. The main shipment contained 14.6% moisture on arrival and germinated 62.9%; but after eight months' storage germinated only 11.1%. Seed in the bags had only 9.3% moisture on arrival, germinated 76.3%, and after 8 months' storage still germinated 57.4%. This showed the value of low moisture content not only on arrival but after storage and indicated the possibility of satisfactory commercial shipment of dried seed.

Not long ago, 55,000 pounds of fescue seed from New Zealand arrived in the United States with almost no viable seed, altho the germination was good at time of shipment. Apparently high moisture in the seed caused loss of vitality during 60 days of travel in a warm climate. Of two samples of vetch from Europe one had a moisture content of 15.5%, the other of 11.8%. The high moisture sample germinated 62% on arrival but only 35% after 3½ months of storage. The low moisture seed germinated 88% on arrival and 81% even after the same length of storage.

Crested Wheatgrass

Crested wheatgrass is able to grow at low temperatures, and as a result makes earlier and more rapid growth than other grasses with which it has been compared. This characteristic is probably due to its extensive root system, which permits storage of abundant food reserves and ready utilization of water. The grass has a tendency to become dormant during hot, dry periods, but seems to suffer no permanent injury, growth being resumed upon arrival of the cool days of autumn, and with a favorable moisture supply continuing until late in the season. Its ability to grow at low temperatures enables it to utilize the soil moisture to such an extent as to check the growth of other grasses and weeds where the moisture supply is limited.

Crested wheatgrass is especially well adapted to the northern Great Plains, where the temperatures are severe and the moisture supply is limited. It is one of the most promising dry-land grasses for eastern Oregon and Washington and northeastern California. In Colorado crested wheatgrass is reported to give good results as a pasture crop at altitudes of 5,000 feet or more, but it has not appeared promising at lower altitudes.

There are no records of an established stand of crested wheatgrass having been killed by cold or drouth where the grass is adapted. Altho it has survived the most severe drouth of the northern Great Plains the grass is not productive during extreme heat or drouth. It remains dormant during such periods, growth being renewed when rains occur. Available results seem to indicate that with 18 or more inches of rainfall properly distributed, brome-grass may yield as much as, and alfalfa may yield more than, crested wheatgrass.

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Killing Insects in Empty Grain Bins*

BY H. H. SHEPARD

Division of Entomology, University of Minnesota

Complaints are being made regarding the misuse of kerosene and similar liquids for treating insect infested grain. Contact sprays are very good for general use around buildings, but when poured on grain by persons who know no better or have been tricked by irresponsible dealers, that grain may be made worthless for human consumption. The remedy for this condition lies largely in increased authoritative publicity emanating from the experiment stations and reputable manufacturers.

It may be well to emphasize through the grain and milling journals and the farm papers, the fundamental differences between insect fumigants and contact sprays. A fumigant is any insecticide which acts in the vapor or gaseous state. It is obvious then that in fumigating one must have a closed space in which to confine the gas. The more tightly sealed is that space, the better the gas is confined and the better the insects are controlled. Furthermore enough gas must be used to fill the entire space including, in an empty bin, not only the walls and floor where the insects usually occur but all the air space besides. Thus fumigation is exceedingly wasteful of materials and some cheaper method of controlling insects in empty bins and buildings is usually preferred whenever possible.

Most dealers in fumigants also sell contact sprays for use in empty bins and anywhere in buildings that grain and flour insects may breed. The spray is squirted in the cracks of the floor or elsewhere that insects are found. It must actually strike them to be effective. Neither animal nor man can stand for long a coating of any mineral oil, such as kerosene or lubricating oil. The effectiveness against insects of such an oil is increased by the addition of extract of pyrethrum flowers, such as is used in many fly sprays. Addition of other materials such as paradichlorobenzene ("moth crystals") is disastrous because they are retained by grain and flour for weeks or months. For this reason the spray formula should be known and the advisability of its use determined from some authoritative source.

As regards the oil used in a contact spray a number of factors are to be considered. Ordinary kerosene evaporates from the walls of a bin within a week or two depending upon the amount applied and the absorptive capacity of the walls. It is often not necessary to spray the entire surface of the bin, but after sweeping up and burning the insect infested debris, to squirt small quantities of the insecticide in corners and cracks, especially on and near the floor. If grain is to be placed in the bin within two or three days or if a spray is to be used in a building near stored grain or flour, a refined deodorized kerosene should be used. This grade of kerosene, or a very light and refined lubricating type of oil (with still higher flash-point than kerosene), is used in reputable fly sprays in which it is necessary that the oil striking wall paper, curtains, etc., shall evaporate readily without leaving grease spots or odor. It leaves no odor or residue even when sprayed directly upon sacks of flour, and evaporation is relatively rapid.

From the standpoint of inflammability, kerosene and light lubricating oils are not highly dangerous as compared with carbon disulphide and gasoline. The Fire Underwriters' Laboratories classify the fire hazards of the following substances, using a numerical scale:

Carbon disulphide	110 plus
Gasoline	90-100
Kerosene	30-40

Certainly it should be recognized that kerosene is inflammable and hence dangerous under certain conditions. On the other hand innumerable daily risks of one kind or another are taken by every one of us. The fire risk of a

trace of kerosene in a wooden grain bin, where no thinking person would carry any sort of open flame, can be of much less importance than the risk of loss to grain by insect damage.

Series of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

Iron-Cladding Tile Tanks

Solving the problem of making old tile tanks leakproof and suitable for grain storage the Quaker Oats Co. building expert laid a framework of 2x4s around the company's tile tank at Alta, Ia., and to this frame-work he molded and nailed corrugated iron sheets, such as are commonly used in iron-cladding elevators.

The 2x4s were laid edgewise vertically against the outside of the tile bin, spaced about two feet apart. Dove-tailed into and between these uprights every two feet from the bottom to the top, were horizontal 2x4s. To this frame-work the corrugated iron was nailed.

The cone-shaped roof was similarly covered, and its iron-cladding bonded over the eaves to the siding sheath. Further protection from the lightning hazard was effected with a copper cable running from a point on the roof to a ground rod.

The company's all-tile elevator at Quimby was similarly successfully protected against leaks and lightning so now moisture does not get to grain stored therein.

South Dakota Grain Handling Costs

Three elevators out of 24 showed a loss instead of a profit during the first 5-year period, and 10 elevators suffered similarly in the same group during the second 5-year period, in a study of 26 farmers' elevators in South Dakota from the 1921-22 season to and including the 1930-31 season, made by R. E. Post. With minor exceptions expenses decreased and net income and profit increased as volume of business increased.

Grain expense averaged about 12c per bu. with a volume of 50,000 bu. annually. This rate was reduced to 5c with volume at 95,000 bu.; 4c at 125,000 bu., and 3.3c at 250,000 bu.

Net income from grain averaged about 1.2c per bu. at 150,000 bus.; 1.7c at 200,000 bus., and 2c at 270,000 bus.

Among the sidelines coal showed first, and flour and feed second, in the total amount handled. Salt was first, and coal second in gross profit per dollar. The gasoline-oil business was the most profitable special side line. Grinding was also profitable.

Averages showed a volume of less than 125,000 bus. made no money for the elevator. A business of 200,000 bus. showed 1c of profit per bu.; 275,000 bus. showed a profit of 1.5c per bu.

Census of Flour Mills

The Bureau of the Census, Washington, has made a preliminary report in its biennial census of flour mills, showing a marked decrease in the number of flour mills in operation since 1929.

The number of establishments in 1933 was 1,932, against 2,412 in 1931 and 4,022 in 1929. Back in 1921 there were 4,809 flour mills.

In 1925 the mills ground 530,592,597 bus. of wheat, and in 1933 443,641,206 bus. The grind of corn decreased even more proportionately, from 113,760,971 in 1919 to 40,111,737 bus. in 1933. Back in 1919 612,562,471 bus. of wheat was milled.

The grind of oats in 1933 was 5,930,937 bus., against 11,963,307 in 1931; of rye 7,459,313, against 8,106,955 bus. in 1931; of barley, 4,443,674, against 5,902,238 bus. in 1931; of buckwheat, 547,033 bus. in 1933, against 1,309,811 in 1931, and 4,764,830 bus. in 1919.

The buckwheat crop in 1933 was 7,844,000 bus. and in 1932 was 6,727,000 bus., indicating that a very small percentage of the crop was

made into flour, most of it going into feed instead of into pancakes as of yore.

The output in 1933 was wheat flour, 96,698,000 bbls.; rye flour, 1,808,236 bbls.; corn flour, 237,440 bbls.; buckwheat flour, 16,163,475 pounds; cornmeal, 7,554,745 bbls. of 200 lbs.; bran and middlings, 3,774,122 tons.

Public Opinion on Social and Economic Policies

The National Industrial Conference Board, an impartial body organized in 1916, recently received replies to a questionnaire sent to all newspaper and farm journal editors throughout the United States. Replies were received from 5,050 editors. Some of the answers by 2,263 or 47.7% of the editors receiving the questionnaire were as follows, on the topic "Government and Business":

Does public opinion in your community favor the fixing of selling prices by the Federal Government for farm products? Replies: Yes, East North Central, 17.4%; U. S., 23.5%; No, East North Central, 80.2%; U. S., 73.6%.

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Does public opinion in your community favor government restricting farmers as to crops they shall plant and what acreage for each crop? Yes, East North Central, 11.0%; U. S., 17.6%; No, East North Central, 86.5%; U. S., 79.6%.

Does public opinion in your community favor control of the management of private business enterprises by government bureaus or officials? Yes, East North Central, 4.0%; U. S., 5.3%; No, East North Central, 94.9%; U. S., 93.6%.

Does public opinion in your community favor Federal Government going into business in competition with transportation companies? Yes, East North Central, 9.1%; U. S., 11.1%; No, East North Central, 89.7%; U. S., 87.4%.

Does public opinion in your community favor Federal Government going into business in competition with power companies? Yes, East North Central, 22.1%; U. S., 25.5%; No, East North Central, 75.3%; U. S., 71.8%.

Does public opinion in your community favor Federal Government going into business in competition with other industry? Yes, East North Central, 2.1%; U. S., 3.6%; No, East North Central, 96.6%; U. S., 94.9%.

Does public opinion in your community favor government taking over the banking system? Yes, East North Central, 33.9%; U. S., 35.6%; No, East North Central, 61.1%; U. S., 59.7%.

Does public opinion in your community favor giving administrative officials of the Federal Government sole power to change from time to time the purchasing value of the dollar? Yes, East North Central, 18.4%; U. S., 25.7%; No, East North Central, 78.2%; U. S., 70.6%.

Does public opinion in your community favor use by the government of its taxing power or other powers for the specific purpose of taking away wealth or income from one group and giving it to another? Yes, East North Central, 16.4%; U. S., 21.3%; No, East North Central, 79.0%; U. S., 74.2%.

Does public opinion in your community believe that the hope of profits is essential to the progress of business enterprise? Yes, East North Central, 95.6%; U. S., 94.3%; No, East North Central, 3.8%; U. S., 4.8%.

Does public opinion in your community favor government control or regulation of profits in industries other than public utilities? Yes, East North Central, 21.5%; U. S., 25.2%; No, East North Central, 75.1%; U. S., 71.5%.

Washington, D. C.—That purchasers of fertilizer cannot be classed as "agents" unless they devote their attention, time, and labor to the distribution of fertilizers "regularly and continuously during each fertilizer season," was held by the N. R. A. in an official interpretation for the Fertilizer Recovery Com'te.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Telegraph company's regulations, approved by Interstate Commerce Commission and printed on blank forms for telegrams, held binding on sender of interstate message, notwithstanding message was telephoned to company (Interstate Commerce Act, § 1 et seq., as amended by Act June 18, 1910 [49 USCA § 1 et seq.]; Const. U. S. art. 1, § 8, subd. 3).—*Western Union Tel. Co. v. Griffin*. Supreme Court of Arizona. 18 Pac. (2d) 653.

Warehouse Charges.—Public Utilities Commission order fixing rates for warehousing and storing cereal grains was approved where there was substantial evidence to support rates as fixed, and warehousemen had failed to show that there was such an attack upon rights of property under guise of regulations as to deny just compensation for private property taken for public use.—*Nes Perce Roller Mills v. Public Utilities Commission of Idaho*. Supreme Court of Idaho. 34 Pac. (2d) 972.

Death of Molasses Mixer, who collapsed while carrying sacks from chute to freight car out of doors, which death was brought about by diseases of the heart caused by accumulated strain and overwork covering long period of time, exposure to elements not being different from exposure suffered by others, held not compensable, since there was no "accident" within Workmen's Compensation Act. (Mo. Stat. Ann. sections 3301, 3305, pp. 8232, 8238).—*Meldrum v. Southard Feed & Mill Co.*, Kansas City Court of Appeals. 74 S. W. (2d) 75.

Violation of Indiana Warehouse Act.—Facts disclosed that wheat for disposal of which warehouse managers were prosecuted was delivered to them in designated county and receipts issued therefor, that, at the time receiver was appointed for the warehouse, there were only a few bushels of wheat in the warehouse at which the grain had been delivered, and a somewhat larger amount in a warehouse in another county, and that flour in warehouse at which wheat was delivered was on orders to be shipped into the other county. Willful disposal of wheat without depositor's written consent, by managers of warehouse receiving such wheat for storage and issuing receipt therefor, constituted indictable offense (Burns' Ann. St. 1926, §§ 14450, 14451).—*Donald J. and Roland D. Wallace v. State*. Supreme Court of Indiana. 183 N. E. 29.

Railroad Claims.—Shipper of wheat in carload lots brought 3 separate suits in justice court for damages for alleged shortages, and in each suit claimed a statutory attorney's fee of \$10 and costs of suit. Besides the three suits already filed, there were 94 other claims on which shipper threatened to bring separate suits, and in each suit to claim statutory attorney's fee and costs. The respective amounts of the claims ranged from 52 cents, the minimum, to \$9.93, the maximum. Because of the amounts of the respective claims, no appeal would lie from an adverse judgment in the justice court. The claims are similar in nature, grow out of the same general source, involve similar facts, and may be settled in one suit. Railroad, named defendant in separate suits in justice court on small claims for shortages in shipments and probable defendant in 94 other such suits involving similar claims by same plaintiff, held entitled to injunction to prevent multiplicity of suits.—*Gulf, C. & S. Ry. Co. v. Pearlstone Mill & Elevator Co.* Commission of Appeals of Texas. 53 S. W. (2d) 1001.

Exchanges.—Under its rules, mercantile exchange maintaining clearing house held buyer of carloads of eggs with respect to seller thereof through broker on floor of exchange. The rules of the clearing house in substance provided that, when a member is long or short any amount of any commodity, he shall deliver to clearing house in duplicate with his clearing house sheet a memorandum signed by him acknowledging that he has bought from or sold to clearing house a particular commodity, and that, on acceptance of any trade by manager, clearing house shall be substituted as, and assume the position of, buyer to seller and seller to buyer in respect to that transaction; that, whenever clearing house member agrees to purchase any commodity, buyer shall be deemed to have bought commodity from clearing house, and seller shall be deemed to have sold commodity to clearing house after being accepted by clearing house according to its rules. The rules further provided that any losses resulting from substitution of clearing house on contracts between members should be borne by clearing house.—*M. Roth & Co. v. New York Mercantile Exchange*. Supreme Court of New York County. 262 N. Y. Supp. 687.

Calendars Received

La Budde Feed & Grain Co., Milwaukee, Wis., is sending its many friends and patrons a novel Holiday Greeting in a Missouri Meerschmum, with a note, "It's time to pipe up and say Merry Christmas and Happy New Year."

Superior Scale Co., Delavan, Ill., inspecting, repairing, installing and refitting of scales, is sending patrons and friends a convenient size of wall calendar in blue and white. Each monthly sheet also shows the previous month and the following month.

Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co., Chicago, is sending out attractive wall calendars finished in varying shades of brown. It calls attention to "Mutual Insurance Is Older Than the Nation," and gives 12 bits of historical data in clever illustrative etchings.

Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill., is sending its many customers and friends a handsome wall calendar done in white and silver-gray, sepia, and blue. Each sheet shows the current month, the preceding month, and the following month, the location of the company's plants and offices, and some one of the company's leading products, such as silent chain, speed reducers, and conveyors.

Hart-Carter Co., Minneapolis, Minn., is sending out handy little desk calendars, with metal stands, and calendar pads that show the current month, the "last month" and the "next month" on the same sheet. Each of the 12 sheets has some axiom such as "Meet Obstacles or You Will Meet Failure," "Wisdom Is Knowing What to Do Next," "The Sun Will Rise Again Tomorrow."

Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn., has a colorful picture of brown-haired, blue-eyed "Betty," the latest contribution of Jules Erbit, an artist whose feminine subjects sparkle with wholesomeness and charm, gracing the large wall calendar it is now distributing. In soft relief against the tan background of the calendar is also a drawing of the company's elevator and mill, and two of the company's trade marks.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., is mailing its countless friends and customers a beautiful wall calendar for 1935. Each of its 12 sheets shows the current month in clear red and blue figures, on a tan-gray background, and shows the preceding and succeeding months in smaller size. Each of the sheets also shows a beautifully lithographed reproduction of an oil painting, demonstrating the part played by electricity in the home, on the farm, in bridges, steel mills, and other phases of industry.

Grain Insurance & Guarantee Co., Winnipeg, Can., is sending its policyholders and friends a handsome, colorful calendar. The calendar's pale blue and black background frames an appealing lithograph with a golden foreground of fresh-bound wheat, and a natural picture of a cribbed country elevator proudly standing in

bold relief against the blue of the sky, over the plains of western Canada, for a central subject. Each monthly calendar sheet bears some helpful suggestion for reducing fire hazards, such as "Carefulness is the best Fire Preventative," and "Examine Your Extinguishers."

Spokane, Wash.—Approximately 200 farmers at the annual meeting of the Walla Walla Grain Growers, Inc., adopted a resolution asking the Agricultural Administration to maintain prices in the Pacific Northwest on a parity with wheat prices in other parts of the country thru the North Pacific Emergency Export Corp.

Supply Trade

Indianapolis, Ind.—Chester H. Hardy, supt. of the cotton mills and bleaching plant of the Bemis Bro. Bag Co. died recently.

Beloit, Wis.—Fairbanks, Morse & Co., recently announced a modernization and rehabilitation program to cost more than \$100,000, which will be started at its plant here immediately.

Chicago, Ill.—W. W. Shoemaker has been named general sales manager for Armour & Co., with jurisdiction over sales policies and advertising as well as domestic and foreign sales.

New Orleans, La.—J. V. Chadick for the past three years in charge of the Chicago office and Northwest territory, was promoted to assistant general sales manager of the Myles Salt Co. S. C. Kendrick takes over Mr. Chadick's former duties.

Advertising is one way out, when there is any encouragement to advertise or when conditions warrant it. The power of advertising is incalculable, both on the advertiser himself and on his market. It instills faith and confidence. It has psychological and spiritual implications as well as material results. It creates a new spirit, increased aggressiveness and confidence.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Globe Automatic Sprinkler Co. has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from unfair competitive methods in the sale and distribution of its automatic sprinkler apparatus and other equipment. Malicious interference with the contractual relationship between this company's competitors and their contractors or "licensees," is prohibited in the Commission order.

The volume of electrical manufacturing business during 1934 has been more than 30 per cent greater than in 1933. Consumption of electricity thruout the United States has been approximately 7 per cent greater than in 1933 and is almost up to the maximum consumption in the years 1929 and 1930. This increase has been due largely to the increased use of electrical appliances in the home. The electrical manufacturing industry, and industry in general, has felt most seriously the failure of the revival of orders for capital goods, but with the increased use of electricity and consumers' goods in general, capital goods must also increase.

Aurora, Ill.—Nixon W. Elmer will become associated with Stephens-Adamson Mfg. Co. on Jan. 1, and will devote his attention to sales of the Redler Conveyor. Previously Mr. Elmer has been connected with the Pneumatic Scale Corp., doing engineering consulting and publicity work on the Redler Conveyor. This change therefore marks the assumption of the major sales interest in this new U-flight conveyor by the Stephens-Adamson people and much success is assured them. Enlarged capacities to accommodate even terminal grain elevator requirements will be announced shortly. An attractive catalog is now being mailed showing some of the many Redler installations in the grain handling field.

Grain Carriers

The Morton Salt Co. has complained to the Commission that it is being overcharged on shipments of salt thruout middle west and official territories.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 30,233 cars during the week ended Dec. 15, against 28,520 the preceding week and 29,956 a year ago, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Pierre, S. D.—Revision of freight rates on cottonseed cake and meal from southern states to western and central South Dakota has been promised by rail carriers, says the South Dakota Railroad Commission.

New York, N. Y.—After a 2-weeks' study to assemble data on the empty car movement the Ass'n of American Railroads on Dec. 20 announced that its own plan for pooling freight cars will soon be worked out.

Special railway rates on low grade feed grain from Canada to the drought stricken areas in the United States were under consideration at a meeting held Dec. 20 in the offices of Minister of Railways, Hon. R. J. Manion.

Washington, D. C.—The testimony of the 245th witness to appear before Commissioner Aitchison brought to a close the record in Ex Parte No. 115, increases in freight rates and charges, 1934, on Dec. 8. The total number of witnesses appearing in the case before all commissioners was between 500 and 600.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Sixty-six vessels tied up in the Buffalo harbor comprises the smallest winter grain storage fleet in five years. They hold about 20,000,000 bus. of grain of which 8,500,000 bus. are Canadian. Last year 70 vessels tied up for the winter, and in 1930 the total was 110. The peak was 120 vessels, holding 37,000,000 bus. thru the winter months.

Lincoln, Neb.—Railroads in Nebraska may charge 50c per car each 24 hours a car is used for emergency storage purposes in cases of elevator fires, under the ruling of the Nebraska Railway Commission which resulted from the Cargill elevator fire at Omaha. This rate was granted the Northwestern railroad, which is supplying cars for temporary storage of about 6,000,000 bus. of grain now being loaded out of the partially destroyed elevator and loaded into cars in the process of measuring losses.

Montreal, Que.—What was expected to be the last grain of wheat to go down the harbor elevator spouts this season tumbled into the holds of the British tramp steamer Usworth early on Dec. 1. To that date the Montreal harbor export shipments totaled about 55,550,000 bus. for the year. The Usworth foundered in heavy mid-Atlantic seas on Dec. 14, a tragedy in which 12 lives were lost, survivors of the Usworth's crew of 30 being rescued by the Belgian steamer Jean Jadot, and the Cunard liner, Ascania.

Olympia, Wash.—The Northern Pacific and Union Pacific have been urged by the state department of public works to remove the Portland grain rate differential. The department action was in line with recent interstate commerce commission ruling leaving grain rate adjustments to the discretion of the carriers. Under the differential Portland enjoys a rate advantage on grain movements from Columbia basin points south on the Snake river, the differential amounts to 2c per 100 pounds less than the rates to Puget Sound ports. The department urged the carriers to grant Puget Sound ports a 2-cent reduction as early as possible.—F. K. H.

A trend among farmers toward compulsory control of crops other than cotton and tobacco is believed to exist, said Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace Dec. 19.

Oklahoma-Texas to Atlantic Rates Reduced

Refusing requests for suspension, the Interstate Commerce Commission permitted sharply reduced rail-ocean rates from points on the M. K. & T. system in Oklahoma and Texas, via Houston and Galveston, to points on the North Atlantic seaboard to be made effective Dec. 12.

The rate reduction is from $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 7c per cwt. on wheat, flour, bran, corn, corn chop and grits, applying from points on the M. K. & T.; Beaver, Meade & Englewood; Ft. Smith & Western; Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf; Midland Valley, and other railroads of the Katy system, when moved thru Houston or Galveston and shipped to the North Atlantic ports via the Clyde-Mallory Line, the Morgan Line, or the Southern Steamship Co.

Vigorous protests to the reduction and requests for suspension were entered by the Buffalo Corn Exchange, the South Dakota Railroad Commission, the three major flour mills in Salina, Kan., the St. Louis Merchants Exchange and the Kansas City Board of Trade.

In defense The Katy declared the reduction was made to restore the relationship existing between the rail-ocean rates, and the all-rail rates to the Eastern seaboard prior to the reduction of 5.5c in the all-rail route from St. Louis and Chicago to the East Coast made last spring.

Grain Rate Changes in the Southwest

Grain rates from Oklahoma to Memphis and the Southeast are increased in new schedules prescribed in the ICC decision in the Western Rate Case, while schedules from Kansas points are reduced. A new group is formed in Oklahoma with the eastern boundary the Santa Fe line from Chillicothe thru Oklahoma City and Ardmore and the western boundary the Santa Fe line from Kiowa to Woodward thence the M-K-T to Frederick. From this group the rate to Memphis will be 34c per cwt. instead of 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ c as at present. From Wichita, Kans., the rate will also be 34c. (16c to Kansas City plus 18c) instead of 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ c as at present. The new Memphis rates from Oklahoma will also apply to Vicksburg, Miss., but from Kansas the new rates to Vicksburg will be higher than to Memphis.

The following table compares changes from Missouri origins to Kansas City and St. Louis:

From	To K. C. Pres-ent	To St. Louis Pres-ent
Carrollton	11	17
Chillicothe	12	16.5
Higginsville	10.5	18
Marshall	12.5	17.5
Marysville	14	19.5
Milan	16.5	16.5
Plattsburg	9	17.5
Sedalia	13.5	17
Trenton	14	16.5

Rates from Texas origin points to Kansas City are reduced in most instances, while the rates from the same points to Texas destinations remain the same or are increased. The following table draws a comparison:

From	To Kansas City Present	To Texas Group 3, Including Houston and Galveston Present
Amarillo	35	33
Benonine	33	33
Dalhart	35	34
Farwell	37	37
Floydada	37	33
Fort Worth	31	24
Higgins	30	33
Lamesa	39	36
Lubbock	38	33
Panhandle	35	33
Stratford	33	35
Vernon	38	33
Wichita Falls	37	33

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 26778. Waldo Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo., v. Mo. Pac. Rates and charges in violation section 6, grain and grain products, points in Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Louisiana, Texas, Nebraska, Colorado, Missouri, Oklahoma and elsewhere to St. Joseph, Mo., milled in transit and reshipped to Dodson, Mo. Asks refund.

No. 26561. Farmers National Grain Corporation v. C. & N. W. By Examiner Edgar Snider. Dismissal proposed. Rates, wheat, various points in Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado, stored in transit at Missouri Valley, Iowa and subsequently forwarded to Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Minneapolis, Minn., for milling in transit not unreasonable.

Books Received

DECLINE IN WHEAT FLOUR EXPORT During the Depression gives very complete statistics on the flour movement and analyzes the factors reducing export of United States flour. Paper, 34 pages, the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, Stanford University, Cal.; price, 75 cents.

PREVENTING DAMAGE BY TERMITES describes and illustrates this insect and the damage it does to wood construction, the proper construction of buildings, and explains how to arrest the damage. By T. E. Snyder, entomologist. 21 pages, Farmers Bulletin No. 1472, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; price 5 cents.

VARIETIES OF DURUM WHEAT describes the ten varieties that are grown commercially in the United States. Kubanka is best adapted to the varying conditions, is high yielding and somewhat resistant to rust. Mindum produces macaroni of the best color. Farmers Bulletin No. 1706, by J. Allen Clark; 12 pages, illustrated; U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

THE FARM CHEMURGIC bombards the reader with so many scraps of chemical lore that he is left in a daze, with the thought that the farm is to be converted into a chemical industry. The author, Dr. Wm. J. Hale, touches upon such widely separated topics as nationalism, taxation, the ship of state, and declares that chemi-technological advance has only just begun. Paper, 201 pages, the Stratford Co., Boston, Mass., price \$2.

GRAIN TRADE OF CANADA is an annual giving complete statistics of grain production and movement in Canada in the minutest detail from every railroad station as well as terminal markets, stating separately the imports of Argentine and African corn to each port, the shortages and overages on grain from Fort William unloaded at every lake port and classified by steamship companies and by elevators at which loaded. Daily average quotations on the different grains are given for each month for Fort William and Vancouver, and the futures at Winnipeg, Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth and New York, as well as transportation and insurance rates. Paper, 213 pages, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont.; price, 50 cents.

PUTTING GREEN GRASSES, and their Management, should be of great value to seedsmen catering to golf courses, the bulletin having chapters on fertilizing the green, velvet bents, colonial bents, creeping bents, control of weeds, grasses found unadapted to greens. The fine bent grasses were the only ones found suitable for producing turf of the quality desired. The bluegrasses, redtop, and fescues are not satisfactory where turf has to be as closely cut as is necessary on the modern putting green. The velvet bents made the highest average rating on quality among the different classes of bents. This was chiefly due to the finer texture and denser stand produced. The average quality rating ranged from 67 to 89 per cent with a general average of 81 per cent for all strains. Bulletin 245, By H. F. A. North and T. E. Odland, 44 pages, illustrated; Agr. Exp. Sta. Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I.

Patents Granted

1,981,557. Treating Wheat. Walter W. Lehman, Council Bluffs, Ia. The method of removing smut from wheat being prepared for milling purposes, which consists of the application to wheat of a dry mixture of powdered silt-loam, bicarbonate of soda, wheat straw, and alfalfa, allowing the mixture to absorb the moisture in the smut and dry on the wheat, and the removal of the dry mixture and dry smut therefrom.

1,981,433. Curing Hay. John G. Shodron, Fort Atkinson, Wis., assignor to James Mfg. Co., Fort Atkinson. In a method of curing and storing hay, heating the hay, extracting dust and foreign material from the hay by a draft of air to partially cure the hay, storing the hay in a comparatively thin vertically arranged mass in a container having foraminous walls and permitting air to pass thru the walls and thru all portions of the hay.

1,981,413. Grain Spout. Sampson J. Goodfellow, Regina, Sask. A section for a flexible grain spout comprising a frusto-conical shaped body having the under side open from end to end and provided with hooked edges, a bottom for closing the opening having hooked edges slidably engaging the former hooked edges, hooks carried by the upper end of the bottom and engageable with the large end of the body and stops carried by the bottom and engageable with the hooked edges of the body.

1,982,733. Dust Separator. Thos. E. Forster, Wichita, Kan. An air and dust separator comprising a vertically elongated casing having a dust outlet in its lower end and a substantially tangential dust and air inlet near its upper end, a vertical air discharge sleeve in the upper end portion of said casing, means rotatably mounting the sleeve on a vertical axis, and vanes for driving sleeve, said vanes being carried by the sleeve, projecting from the periphery thereof, and constituting the sole impediment to air travel between inlet and the lower end of sleeve.

1,979,483. Bag Filling Apparatus. Esil A. Marsh, Oswego, N. Y., assignor to St. Regis Paper Co., New York. The upper run of an endless belt is driven thru a path curving from

a downward direction to a more horizontal direction, means to deliver a stream of material to the upper end of said curve, means to support a valve bag with its valve in position to receive material delivered tangentially from the lower end of said curve thru said valve, and means forming a channel about said stream from the time it strikes the belt until it is within the bag, the cross section of said channel being least where it passes thru the valve and being at all points larger than the stream passing therethru.

1,983,434. Manufacture of Powdered Molasses. Theodore Black and Jack Drew, Cleveland, assignors to the Molaska Corp., Cleveland, O. The method of converting liquid molasses into the form of a dry, free-flowing powder, which comprises spraying the molasses downwardly thru a zone of hot air to dehydrate the same and into a zone of dry cool air to harden the dried particles of molasses, continuously removing the moisture carrying hot air at the junction of the hot and cool zones while exhausting the cool air containing the molasses particles in suspension at a point lower than said junction and separating said particles from said exhausted cool air.

1,981,356. Dust Collector. Theodore F. Hatch, Cambridge, Mass., assignor to Kadco Corp., New York, N. Y. A dust removal device comprising a casing having a separator compartment thru which dust laden air flows, said compartment having inlet and outlet openings, a nozzle forming a continuation of the inlet opening and having a restricted portion to accelerate the velocity of the air flowing into the compartment, a baffle to deflect the air stream issuing from the nozzle for casting dust from the air stream, and curved plates in the compartment arranged at different elevations to cause a swirling motion of the air flowing to the outlet opening for centrifugally projecting the dust from the air.

1,980,837. Grain Hulling Machine. Nelson Tracy, Carman, Man. In a grain hulling machine, in combination, a casing interiorly divided into a plurality of similar relatively narrow compartments, a rotatably mounted shaft passing longitudinally of the casing and thru the compartments, a plurality of discs rotating with the shaft, there being a disc in each compartment, said discs and compartment walls being provided with abradant material, means for feeding grain to be hulled into the first compartment at one end of the casing, grain receiving by-passes exterior of the casing connecting any one compartment with the following compartment, screens in the by-passes and directing the grain passed thereover back into the compartments.

In the French Revolution, Robespierre and his fellow Socialists-Communists tried to dethrone God and substitute reason. They issued paper money, they redistributed wealth, they regulated industry and regimented farming—and dismally failed in each of their objectives. Eventually, after years of misery and suffering, the people themselves discarded all these.—From the Paul Revere Lantern.

D. M. Nelson of Chicago, has been appointed code administration director, responsible for co-ordination of the activities of each division to secure consistency of action regarding administration of codes, studying codes to determine what modification may be indicated by unsuccessful compliance efforts or excessive exemption petitions, simplifying labor and trade practice provisions, and arranging that proposals from industry receive prompt action.

The government will crack down on farmers selling milk to unauthorized buyers, under an amendment to the licensing provisions, effective Dec. 1, as approved by Sec'y Wallace, and announced by the Pure Milk Ass'n at Chicago, Dec. 5. The farmer will be fined or enjoined from selling under the prosecution contemplated by the A.A.A. This may be a retaliatory movement against the Columbus Milk Producers Co-operative for having obtained an order of court, restraining the A.A.A. from enforcing the milk licensing agreement. How the bureaucrats do hate to be hindered from pouring down the throats of unwilling farmers the bad-tasting medicine that the alphabeticians prescribe!

Improved Bag Closing Machine

A filled bag closing outfit that is particularly well suited to the small feed manufacturer has recently been perfected by the Singer Mfg. Co., which has drawn on its long experience in the sewing machine business to devise a machine of simple construction and quick adaptability that can be located to operate in sequence with scaling devices, minimizing the handling of bags and reducing operating costs.

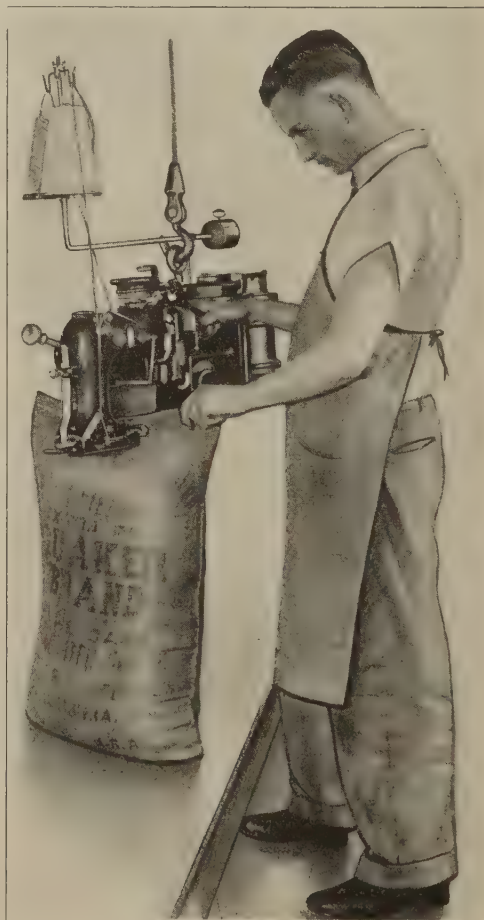
The sewing machine head and the Singer electric transmitter motor are bolted to a bracket that is suspended at one end of a steel cable. This cable passes over a sheave which is hung from the ceiling and the other end of the cable is fastened to a counterbalancing weight. By these means the operator easily raises or lowers the sewing machine to close bags of any height and diameter without change of adjustment. When reclaimed bags are to be closed, the outfit is especially useful because of the varying heights of these bags.

Besides being adjustable to any height of ceiling the outfit can be suspended from an overhead track for convenience in moving from place to place. It is designed for closing bags made of light and medium weight materials, or for closing paper bags.

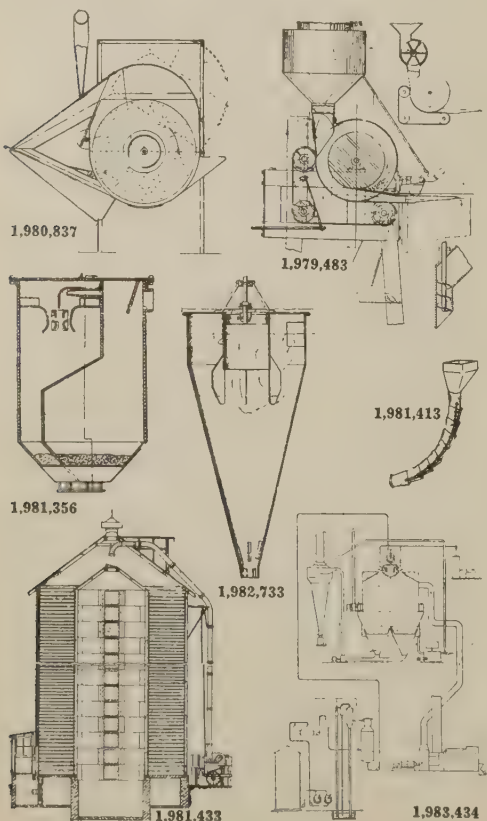
The line of stitching can be made as close as desired to the contents of each bag, and the swing permits accommodation to bags of irregular widths.

The machine makes the well known Singer two-thread chain stitch, and the strong and elastic seams produced firmly close the bags so that the contents cannot leak out despite rough handling in transportation.

An experienced operator is not necessary for the operation of this outfit. It is started and stopped by a conveniently located switch. There are no foot or knee levers for the operator to manipulate. One hand controls the machine, leaving the other hand free to handle the work. The operator may either stand or sit at the machine as desired.



Improved Bag Sewing Machine.



Feedstuffs

St. Louis, Mo.—During November this market received 360 tons of hay, compared with 1,308 last year in November. Shipments were 120 tons, compared with 312.

Lafayette, Ind.—An 8-weeks' short course in animal husbandry to cover new developments on livestock production and marketing, is scheduled by Purdue University to begin on Jan. 21.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The Missouri Rural Rehabilitation Corp. has made a number of contracts with feed manufacturers for mixing drouth relief feeds, and has arranged for warehousing and distribution thru a number of interior dealers.

Columbus, O.—Batch mixing of feeds on order, in accordance with formulas furnished by the feeders or farmers, more popularly known as custom mixing, requires no license in Ohio, advises Bert Leas, Department of Feeds & Fertilizers.

Tacoma, Wash.—The annual meeting of the Washington Division of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n will be held at the Tacoma Hotel, Feb. 21. The day will be devoted to business sessions, the evening to a banquet and entertainment.

Washington, D. C.—The Millers National Federation is urging officials of the Treasury Department and of AAA to adopt severe regulations so that low grade feed wheat, imported into this country at the ad valorem tariff of 10%, does not find its way into flour.

Portland, Ore.—Demand for Northwest hay in the drouth-stricken livestock areas of the Middle West has caused establishment of a school for hay and grain inspectors. Five inspectors from Idaho and nine from Washington are attending the school here.—F. K. H.

In attempts to isolate the A vitamin H. N. Holmes, H. Cassidy, E. Hartzler, and R. Manly, have succeeded in preparing concentrates from halibut-liver oil that have cod-liver oil vitamin A values ranging from 13,000 to 14,000. A number of the concentrates prepared ranked above 10,500, the highest value ever previously reported.

The country elevators, grinding and mixing feed for local consumption, are little concerned over assessment by the feed manufacturers' code authority, since in the vast majority of cases less than 35% of their feed business will be of a wholesale character. This automatically classifies them as retailers, not subject to the code of the mixed feed industry.

Screenings, mill sweepings and other waste materials can not be used as substitutes for bran in grasshopper-bait, according to experiments in Colorado. Dried beet pulp had some possibilities as such a substitute. Paris green gave a little quicker kill than either of the sodium arsenites or sodium fluosilicate, but its greater costs made it impractical in large campaigns.

Suggested feed mixtures: To utilize home-grown feeds, the following will give a 17 per cent mixture: 300 corn or barley, 300 oats, 200 dried distillers' grains, 100 gluten feed, 100 coconut oil meal. Where ingredients must be purchased, mix for a 20 per cent: 500 hominy or corn, 200 bran, 200 middlings, 600 gluten feed, 200 coconut oil meal, 200 corn distillers' grains, 100 soybean oil meal. A 20-22 per cent mixture should be fed with low-grade fodders.—H. A. Hopper, of Cornell.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.—For the United States the fall pig crop this year is estimated at 15,432,000 head, which is by far the smallest fall pig crop in the current 5-year record, is 48 per cent less than the crop of a year ago, and is 46 per cent below the 1930-33 average. The number of sows reported farrowing this fall is estimated at 2,643,000 head as compared with 5,020,000 farrowing in the fall of 1933 and 4,707,000, the 4-year average.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 17.—Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the corn belt states this year from July to November are about 1,100,000 head, compared with 1,120,000 last year and 1,306,000 head for the 5 year average. Shipments of feeder lambs inspected thru stockyards markets to corn belt states for the period July to November are about 1,492,000 head compared with 1,219,000 head last year and 1,700,000 head for the 5-year average.—F. K. Reed, statistician, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Worcester, Mass.—Economic conditions in New England demand that the farmers of this section grow more grain, roughage and hay, declared speakers at the meeting of the Eastern States Farmers Exchange, who urged these steps so farmers would buy less. Improvement in pastures was urged so it will not be necessary to buy so much raw material, thus reducing production costs. Grain and feed dealers feel that their business is threatened by this movement not to buy grain and feed shipped in.—L. V. S.

Washington, D. C.—Sec'y of Agri. Henry Wallace has authorized duty-free importation of Canadian hay by a private agency to be formed and financed by the Farmers National Grain Corp., Chicago, and Cargill Elevator Co. and F. H. Peavey & Co., Minneapolis. Its purpose is to put an available 300,000 tons of Canadian roughage into the northwestern drouth area which is remote from domestic supplies. The new agency will sell to recognized private or government feed handling agencies in the drouth area, for resale to farmers at base prices, plus handling and commission costs agreed upon.

Madison, Wis.—Feed prices are high. The prices of all grains have been strong in recent months, and hay prices are the highest in more than ten years, the average of all hay in Wisconsin last month being about \$17 per ton compared with \$9.90 a year ago. Feed prices have been relatively high as compared with milk prices. Last month Wisconsin feed prices averaged about twenty-five per cent above pre-war levels while milk prices were still about seven per cent under pre-war levels. Last month 100 pounds of milk in Wisconsin would buy only about 70 pounds of feed compared with about 100 pounds a year ago, which indicates that even with advancing milk prices feed is still expensive.—Walter H. Ebling, senior agricultural statistician, Wis.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for March delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
Oct. 27.....	24.20	26.25	22.60	25.75
Nov. 3.....	25.25	26.65	23.35	26.70
Nov. 10.....	25.40	27.00	23.20	26.25
Nov. 17.....	26.70	28.75	24.50	27.90
Nov. 24.....	26.00	28.90	23.90	28.75
Dec. 1.....	27.35	30.20	25.30	30.25
Dec. 8.....	28.60	31.00	26.90	31.35
Dec. 15.....	28.25	29.75	26.35	30.00
Dec. 22.....	27.50	28.75	26.00	28.45

Missouri Asks Bids on Relief Feeds

The Missouri Relief & Reconstruction Commission, Jefferson City, state distributing agency for relief corn fodder and a feed mixture made principally from fodder, asked for bids the middle of this month on 500 tons of soybean meal, and 2,000 tons calcium carbonate.

The original formula for the feed mixture called for cotton seed meal. The commission is reported to have bought substantial quantities of this concentrate, but now proposes to experiment with soybean meal as a substitute.

The formula also calls for 2% calcium carbonate, but this is the first substantial purchase of this mineral to be made. Recently Missouri bought 10,000 gallons of molasses for use in its fodder mixture.

Favors State AAA

The Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n has found sentiment among feed dealers in the Yakima and Kittitas valleys strongly in favor of the proposed state agricultural adjustment act in Washington, with an amendment to eliminate duplication of license fees.

The ass'n is taking an active interest in proposed revision of the feed laws of the state, and hope to re-codify the feed and fertilizer laws, and to revise the commission merchants law.

The commission merchants law is not considered sufficiently broad, and is inadequately financed. The bond required is not large enough to cover defalcations.

While the sales tax question has not come up for legislation so far, assumption is that some measure will be enacted and the ass'n proposes, in such event, to seek an amendment that will pass the tax on to the consumer.

Donahue-Stratton Co.

MILWAUKEE

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Feeds and Feeding

(ILLUSTRATED)

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Grain & Feed Journals

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332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Hartford, Conn.—A 22 karat gold copy of an Augsburg cup was the leading trophy offered poultry breeders at the Hartford Poultry Exposition, Dec. 4-7. This 12 inch replica of a design by Jaeger is reported to have been made by Tiffany and to be worth \$2,800.

Winlock, Wash.—According to S. D. Sanders, president and general manager of the Washington Co-Operative Egg & Poultry Ass'n, Washington Poultrymen look forward to 1935 as a year of greater demand, increased production costs and better prices, and withal holding possibilities for proving the best the industry has experienced for some years.—F. K. H.

Muscataine, Ia.—Charging unfair competition in the sale of poultry feed, the Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint against American Shell Products Co. trading as the American Feed Products Co. and Crushed Shell Co. False and misleading advertising is alleged, the complaint charging that the company's representations have a tendency to deceive buyers into believing that its crushed shell product is in fact crushed oyster shell, preferred by many in the trade to other poultry feeds containing calcium carbonate. The respondent sells three brands of crushed shell, one consisting of approximately 50% of mussel shell and 50% oyster shell; another composed of about 75% mussel and 25% oyster shell, and a third comprised of approximately 95% mussel and 5% oyster shell, according to the complaint. On burlap shipping bags, the respondent prints the word "Oyster" in larger letters than the word "Mussel," which is obscurely placed, according to the complaint.

Unbalanced Calcium Phosphorus Ratio Causes Slipped Tendons

Slipped tendons, a mysterious flattening of the joint between the tibia and femur bones in growing chickens that permits the tendon to "slip" and so interferes with locomotion that the bird can not hold its own at the feed trough, is believed to be related to the amount of calcium and phosphorus and their ratio to each other in the fowls' diet, according to trials by Halpin and Holmes at the Wisconsin Experiment Station.

Apparently there is no relation between slipped tendons and rickets, for in the former the formation of the bone is excellent except for the flattening of the joint. The malady has been a greater problem on commercial poultry farms producing battery-brooded birds, than in ordinary farm flocks.

To study the effect of mineral balance when chicks were brooded under different conditions, three rations with varying calcium-phosphorus ratios were fed to three groups each of 105 Barred Plymouth Rocks. Each group of 105 birds was divided into three lots, one lot to be battery-brooded, one lot to be kept in an outside brooder house with a sand yard, and the third to be raised in a small brooder-pen kept in the basement of the University poultry building.

Each of the nine lots were fed the same basal ration and protein supplements: 30 parts yellow corn, 30 ground barley, 20 ground oats, 3 alfalfa, .5 cod liver oil, .5 common salt. The three lots of Group 1 received no mineral supplement. Those in Group 2 were given a mineral supplement of 5 parts of chick size oyster shell in addition to the ration. Those lots in Group 3 were given a mineral supplement of 5 parts of special steam bone.

Slipped tendons were recorded in all battery-brooded lots, but amounted to practically nothing in the battery lot receiving the oyster shell, which gave a calcium phosphorus ratio of 3.9:1, whereas it reached the alarming propor-

tion of 59.45% in the battery lot given special steam bone to bring the calcium phosphorus ratio to 1.65:1. It is also significant that, while no slipped tendons were found in the floor and outdoor lots of Groups 1 and 2, the floor lot in the group receiving special steam bone showed 24.32% slipped tendons, and the outside lot showed 8.1%. Increasing the phosphorus in the ration apparently increased the incidence of slipped tendon.

In another feeding trial in which experimental lots were given larger proportions of mineral supplements to the basal ration, so that some lots had rations containing as much as 4% calcium and an equal amount of phosphorus, the frequency of slipped tendons ran as high as 69%. Slipped tendons consistently increased with increases in the mineral content of ration.

Fish Meal Experiment

Comparing nine fish meals and meat scraps, with and without the addition of dry skim milk, in chick rations, P. R. Record, R. M. Bethke, O. H. M. Wilder and D. C. Kennard, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, found that one-third of the meat scraps in a ration containing 5% dry skim milk can be replaced with fish meal.

"From a practical standpoint," they declared, "the results again emphasize the importance of milk or an equivalent product in a chick ration if maximum results are desired. The data also gives definite proof that the common practice of substituting fish meal protein for meat scraps protein in a ration containing milk."

The animal protein part of the ration used was 12%, the total protein, 20%. Except in the experiments using vacuum dried cod and had-dock meal, and crab meal, addition of 5% dry skim milk greatly improved the ration.

Vitamin D Requirements of Chicks and Hens

From none to 1/2% of cod-liver oil was added to an all-mash ration for 2,000 single comb White Leghorn chicks raised to 24 weeks of age in confinement at the Pennsylvania Station and for about 500 of the pullets the following year. Eight lots were confined to battery brooders, two lots were put on range as check lots.

The group of birds receiving no cod-liver oil showed symptoms of rickets at the end of 3.5 weeks and was discontinued at the end of 16 weeks because of the extreme rachitic condition of the individuals. The group receiving 1/32% cod-liver oil developed symptoms of rickets at about 7 weeks of age, but was continued thruout the experiment. The group receiving 1/16% of cod-liver oil showed slight deviation from normal at 8 and 16 weeks when examined, but its growth curve seemed approximately equivalent to other lots receiving larger amounts of cod-liver oil thruout the 24-week period. Both lots on range developed normally.

Some birds were continued to 76 weeks during production on the same rations. Birds receiving 3/16% or less of cod-liver oil in the mash gave somewhat lower egg production than those receiving larger amounts. An allowance of 1/4% cod-liver oil, supplying 270 international units of vitamin D per gram, is recommended for laying pullets confined without access to sunlight, to give satisfactory results in maintenance of body weight, egg production, egg size, quality of eggshell, and hatchability. No differences were observed between the groups receiving 1/8% of cod-liver oil and those receiving no cod-liver oil on the range.

The all-mash ration fed to the birds consisted of yellow corn, wheat bran, wheat middlings, alfalfa leaf meal, meat scrap, dried milk, ground oats, ground limestone and salt.

Yolk Color Does Not Indicate Vitamins

Striking a blow at the theory that the color of yolk in eggs indicates the vitamin content, experiments by Bisby, Appleby, Weis and Cover, reported in Missouri Sta. Bul. 205, demonstrated little if any such relationship.

While the vitamin A tests indicated some relationship between color and growth, the vitamin A activity of the yolks could not be explained on the degree and depth of color. Vitamin A activity was directly dependent upon the rations fed the hens.

Rations used had little effect upon the calcium content in the bones of experimental rats in the vitamin D tests. But the amount of sunshine available to the hens made a distinct difference in the vitamin D activity of the egg yolks.

Different rations caused distinct gradations of color in the egg yolks. The color from each ration was quite uniform.

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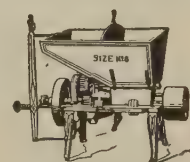
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Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Vitamin D Potency of Sunlight Varies

The vitamin D potency of sunlight varied from 7 international units in December to 2,300 units in June, as measured by 5-hour exposures of a solution of ergosterol at Budapest.

Light conditions also showed variable vitamin D activation of ergosterol with 5-hour irradiations. Measurements in the month of September gave the following values: Full sunshine 550, variable weather 285, cloudy sky 60, and in the shade on a sunny day 300 international units per milligram of the exposed ergosterol solution.

This wide variation perhaps explains why hens need vitamin-bearing fish oils in late fall and winter months if they are to be kept in heavy production, and why early hatchings of chicks require vitamin D bearing oils if they are to grow unblemished.

Poultry Feed Experiments

Good quality kafir or milo can replace either white or yellow corn pound for pound in rations for growing chicks or laying hens if properly supplemented with other feeds, according to experiments at the Kansas Station with White Leghorn chicks. In palatability and effects on production and hatchability of eggs kafir and milo showed no significant variation from wheat or corn.

Pullets required approximately 105 units of vitamin A per head per day for maintenance and 6.3 units above maintenance to store 1 unit in the eggs, in experiments with Leghorn pullets for 6½ months at the Texas Station. On this basis rations commonly used in Texas do not supply sufficient vitamin A for both egg production and maintenance unless the birds have access to growing green feed or to a vitamin carrier.

A ration containing milk produced a better quality of market duckling than one without milk in experiments at the New York State Institute of Applied Agriculture. One feed mixture, fed from the time the ducklings were placed in the brooder until they were marketed, proved sufficient for both growth and quality of meat.

Soybean Oilmeal Successful in Laying Rations

Seeking reduced costs in laying rations J. G. Halpin, C. E. Holmes and E. B. Hart conducted trials with Single Comb White Leghorn pullets at the Wisconsin Experiment Station, substituting soybean oilmeal for varying proportions of meat scrap and dried milk in a basal ration made up of: ground yellow corn, 45 parts; wheat bran, 15; middlings, 15; alfalfa, 5; limestone grit, 3; cod liver oil, .5. Five lots of birds were fed and all except the fifth lot received 3 parts special bone meal to 1 part limestone as a supplemental mineral. The fifth lot received 10 parts dried skimmilk and 10 parts meat scrap to 80 parts of the basal ration, and was used for a check lot.

Egg production in the lots receiving soybean oilmeal as 15, 10 and 5% of the ration were comparable with the check lot. The lot using soybean oilmeal and 2% mineral to replace half the meat scrap and dried skimmilk in the ration produced an average of 59.5 eggs per pullet during the four months, November to February, inclusive.

The lot receiving soybean oilmeal and mineral as the sole source of protein produced only about half as many eggs, principally because these pullets grew and matured slowly, coming into production later than the other lots, and producing at a slower rate.

The manifest evidence is that soybean oilmeal may be used to replace part of the animal protein in a laying ration, but some meat scrap, dried milk or both, should also be included.

Rye in Laying Rations

Rations containing a large percentage of rye do not restrict egg production, fertility and hatchability of eggs when fed to laying pullets, according to results obtained by Halpin and Holmes, at the Wisconsin Experiment Station, during the last two years.

At twenty weeks the White Leghorn pullets used in a previous rye feeding experiment were transferred to laying pens and continued on the same mash rations. The basal mash was wheat bran 15 pounds, wheat middlings 15 pounds, dried skimmilk 8 pounds, meat scrap 8 pounds, alfalfa leaf meal 8 pounds, iodized salt 1 pound and cod liver oil 1 pound. To 55 pounds of the basal mash the following additions were made:

Lot 1—ground yellow corn 45 pounds, Lot 2—ground yellow corn 30 pounds and ground rye 15 pounds, Lot 3—ground yellow corn 15 pounds and ground rye 30 pounds, Lot 4—ground rye 45 pounds. In addition each lot was given one pound of wheat at night and free access to a hopper of oyster shell.

Fertility was very satisfactory in each lot being 91, 97, 96 and 93%, respectively. The hatchability of fertile eggs in lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 was 83, 91, 87 and 83%, respectively. The average egg production per pullet for a ten months' period for lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 was 163, 144, 133 and 171 eggs, respectively.

Over a ten month period the egg production, fertility and hatchability were satisfactory, indicating that when sufficient alfalfa is used to supply vitamin "A," rye may be substituted for corn in rations for laying pullets.

Continued trials with rye in rations for growing chicks confirmed previous results. Combinations containing rye, corn, bran and middlings proved to be better than simple combinations of rye and corn.

Refunds on Bags

Users of bags are entitled to claim refunds of compensating taxes on floor stocks of burlap, jute and paper bags held on June 12, 1934, even tho they were filled with grain products, provided the tax has been paid by the original processor, and provided further that the filling was the initial one. Nothing is allowed where bags have previously been used. Refunds are expected to be made within the next three months.

Refunds on larger cotton bags are complicated. Between June 12 and July 7 the processor of the cotton cloth is entitled to refund of the tax, provided the tax has been paid, and provided such cloth was manufactured into the large size bags during the period June 12 to July 7, 1934. On and after July 7 the manufacturer of the large size bags is entitled to refund of the tax if paid by the original processor.

Grain dealers, feed mills and flour mills holding new large size cotton bags in floor stocks or initially filled with products, on June 12, 1934, are entitled to refund if the tax has been paid.

A. J. S. Weaver will become chief of the grain section of the A. A. A. on Jan. 1, succeeding F. A. Theis, resigned. Mr. Weaver has been with the A. A. A. since it was organized in May, 1933. He played an important part in formulating the initial policy of the Administration in grain and helped to draw up and put into effect the 1933 wheat program.

Feed Consumption at Egg-Laying Contest

From the records of six Maryland egg-laying contests R. H. Waite, Maryland Experiment Station, discovered that White Leghorn hens eat 80.5 lbs. of feed per head per year, Barred Plymouth Rocks eat 88.7 lbs., and Rhode Island Reds consume 92.2 lbs.

The Leghorns produced a dozen eggs for each 4.8 lbs. of feed consumed, the Barred Rocks used 5.7 lbs. and the Reds ate 6.1 lbs. for each dozen eggs.

The most efficient producers among the Leghorns weighed between 3.8 and 4.2 lbs. Among the Rocks and the Reds the most efficient weight was 5.5 lbs. With one exception those Leghorns producing 200 eggs annually or more were above the average in weight for that breed. A positive correlation existed between efficiency of production and volume of production.

The Leghorns produced eggs at a cost of 8.3c per dozen on a "meat scrap ration," and 8.7c on a "meat scrap, dried skim milk and cod-liver meal ration." The cost for the Rhode Island Reds were 10.8c and 10.9c; for the Barred Rocks, 10c and 10c on the respective rations.

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Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,

Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts

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Grinding Rates Set

At a recent meeting in Marion, Ind., members of the Indiana Millers Ass'n, several grain dealers operating grinding units, and a few operators of portable hammer mills set forth a schedule of grinding charges to be made effective Jan. 1, 1935.

The grinding schedule calls for the following rates to be charged by portable mills per 100 lbs.: Roughage, 20c; crushing, 12c; medium grinding, 15c; fine grinding, 20c; minimum charge, 50c. Rates set for stationary units are 10c for crushing, 12c for medium grinding, 15c for fine grinding, 25c minimum charge. No rate is set for grinding roughage in stationary mills.

Meetings of northern Indiana operators of stationary grinding units, were scheduled to be called for presentation and ratification of these figures. Similar meetings were scheduled to be called among portable grinder operators.

Exports of Feedstuffs

Exports of feedstuffs during October, 1934, and during the 10 months ending with October, 1934, compared with the like periods in 1933, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, have been as follows, in tons:

	October		10 mos. ending	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Cottonseed cake ..	20	12,529	16,923	56,884
Linseed cake ..	13,387	24,932	144,314	144,799
Other oil-cake ..	208	1,260	7,749	24,262
Cottonseed meal ..	155	2,198	3,224	23,037
Linseed meal ..	394	311	7,766	6,042
Other oil-cake meal	21	24	1,996	6,653
Dried brewers' grain ..		300		1,251
Fish meal ..	2,424	7,062	20,333	8,594
Mixed dairy feeds ..	181	138	1,222	1,296
Mixed poultry feeds ..	83	159	2,137	1,786
Oyster shells ..	5,153	4,248	44,800	47,619
Other prepared and mixed feeds ..	192	136	1,888	1,171
Other feeds, bran, middlings, etc. ..	1,277	849	17,005	6,433

Feed Prices

The Cereal By-Products Co., on Dec. 20 quoted the following prices on feeds, meals, ingredients and supplements, per ton, in carload lots. Quotations on millfeeds to points east of Chicago are made on delivered basis:

Mill Feeds		Ship-	Chi-	De-
	Packedment		ago	troit
Standard bran	100s	Immed.	28.50	....
Standard bran	100s	Jan.	29.00	....
Pure bran	100s	Immed.	29.50	....
Pure bran	100s	Jan.	29.25	....
Standard midds	100s	Dec.	31.25	....
Standard midds	100s	Jan.	30.00	....
Rye midds	100s	Immed.	29.00	....
Flour midds spring	100s	Immed.	32.75	....
Red dog	100s	Immed.	34.25	....

Concentrates

37% O. P. linseed meal..100s	Immed.	45.00	48.80
34% O. P. linseed meal..100s	Immed.	43.50	47.30
30% Oil meal.....100s	Immed.	38.50	42.30
41% Soybean oil meal..100s	Immed.	41.20	42.10
41% Cottonseed meal..100s	Immed.*	42.25	43.20
43% Cottonseed meal..100s	Immed.*	44.25	45.20
45% Peanut meal.....100s	Immed.	38.50	39.50

Alfalfa Meal

Pevee—(Pecos 20% leaf)...	Immed.†	35.50	38.40
Velvet—(Pecos 17% leaf)...	Immed.†	33.50	36.40
Pecos special, (choice fine)	Immed.†	30.50	28.60
No. 1 medium alfalfa meal	Immed.†	28.50	30.60
No. 2 medium alfalfa meal	Immed.†	28.00	27.10

Cereal Products

Table grade oat products...	Immed.	80.60	83.40
Whole rolled barley.....	Immed.	....	....
Rolled hulls barley.....	Immed.	53.50	56.60
Fine ground fd'g oatmeal.	Immed.	47.00	49.90
Reground oat feed.....	Prompt	20.00	22.90
Unground oat hulls...sack	Prompt	21.00	23.90

Corn By-Products

White hominy feed...100s	Prompt	34.50	37.60
Yellow hominy feed...100s	Immed.	....	....
Yellow corn feed meal..100s	Prompt	36.50	39.60

Miscellaneous

Malt sprouts standard.....	Jan.	30.00	33.10
Dried brewers grains sacked	Prompt	30.00	32.90
Buckwheat re-cleaned.Bulk	Per cwt.	1.47	....
Dried buttermilk...per cwt.	Prompt	4.10	....
Dried skimmilk...per cwt.	Prompt	4.00	....
Blackstrap molasses..Bulk	7c. f.o.b. New Orleans	....	....

*December. †January.

New Feed Trade Marks

Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago, Ill., have filed trade mark No. 356,503 for poultry scratch feeds, the words "Tip Top," laid out in an arch.

Herman A. Murray, Lake George, N. Y., has filed trade mark No. 355,556 for dog food, the letters "M and M" in orange color, over the words "Dog Foods."

John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia., have filed trade mark No. 360,645 for food for dogs, cats, foxes and other carnivorous animals, a red heart background for the word "Heart."

Rex Dog Food Products Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has filed trade mark No. 351,871, for canned foods for dogs, cats, and carnivorous animals, the word "Rex" in outline lettering, over a circle-inclosed representation of the head of a dog.

Edgar Brick, doing business as C. W. Brick Milling Co., Columbus, N. J., has filed trade mark No. 354,920 for dairy feeds, horse feeds, poultry mashes and scratch feeds, and rabbit feeds, a diamond shaped background, inclosing the letters "CEE" horizontally, and "BEE" vertically.

Denver, Colo. has been chosen for the 21st annual meeting of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, probably in June.

No Soybean Industry Code

Since the soybean industry is in most cases a sideline to some other industry such as feed manufacturing, linseed crushing, or wet corn milling, in which the producers of soybean products principally operate, representatives of the soybean meal industry, appearing before NRA Administrator Kline at Washington, D. C., Dec. 6, agreed not to press for a code of their own.

It was felt that a soybean code would bring nothing constructive to the industry, as the question of hours and wages was already amply cared for in existing codes or proposed codes under which they are operating, and the sale of soybean products is not looked upon as competitive in the face of existing demand.

In place of an independent soybean crushers' code the representatives of the industry agreed to draft an agreement with the President to abide by the codes of other industries under which they are operating.

Argentine Exports of Alfalfa Meal Considered

Argentina is considering exporting a greater volume of alfalfa meal since the drought reduced the volume of feedstuffs available in the United States and improved the prices paid for it, reports C. L. Luedtke, ass't agricultural commissioner, Buenos Aires.

Argentine livestock have been fed alfalfa meal for years. Usually the meal is mixed with molasses and ground corn or oats. Great quantities of alfalfa are produced in the Rio Negro Valley in south central Argentina, under irrigation. Cutting of the new crop is now under way.

During the 10 months ended Oct. 31, 1934, Argentine exports of alfalfa meal, mostly to northern Europe, totaled 8,000 short tons, at an average export value of \$15.40 per ton.

With an ocean freight rate on alfalfa meal from Buenos Aires to New York of \$5 in U. S. currency per ton, as against \$14 per ton for the hay on account of the latter's greater volume, Argentine exporters are reported to believe they will find it profitable to grind Rio Negro Valley alfalfa into meal and ship it to this country. American prices look good in spite of the 20% ad valorem duty on meal, and the 90-day quarantine at port of entry now applied because of the existence of hoof and mouth disease in the Argentine.

Protein Feed Economical

Balanced grain rations from which more can be gained this year than usual were fed to 45% of the herds in the 52 Iowa cow testing ass'ns, and legume hay was fed to 60% in November, the monthly summary of the ass'ns shows.

At prevailing prices, some farmers can exchange corn for other feeds needed in the ration and realize a saving. For example, digestible protein is the nutrient most lacking in a ration high in corn, and soybeans at \$1.80 a bushel or \$60 a ton will provide protein as cheaply as ear corn at 35 cents a bushel.

The Women's Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City, Kan., recently adopted resolutions requesting the Sec'y of Agriculture to have the Department's home economics bureau discontinue advocating a reduction of the amount of wheat flour bread in the diet.

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What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

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Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Limestone
Blood, dried	Linseed meal, cake
Bone meal	Meat meal, scrap
Brewer's dried grains	Mill feeds
Buttermilk, dried,	Minerals
semi-solid	Mineral Mixtures
Calcium, carbonate,	Molasses
phosphate	Oyster shell, crushed
Cocoonut oil meal	Peanut meal
Cold liver oil	Peat moss
Charcoal	Phosphates, rock
Commercial feeds	Potassium iodide
Corn germ meal	Poultry grits
Cottonseed meal,	Rabbit feed
cake	Salt
Dog food	Sardine oil
Feed mixers	Screenings
Feed concentrates	Sesame meal
Percentage feeders	Skim milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
Formulas	Tankage
Gluten, feed, meal	Vegetable oil
Hammer mills	Yeast for feeding
Iodine	

Information Bureau

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
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332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Encourage Soybean Cake Imports

"Rumors have been circulating in parts of the drouth area, particularly the east and north central states, to the effect that the federal government was offering soybean meal and cake for sale to drouth-stricken feeders at prices considerably below current trade quotations," the Federal Live Stock Feed Agency stated a few days ago. "This is untrue. The federal government is not buying or selling feedstuffs of any kind.

"The Federal Live Stock Feed Agency is, however, encouraging the importation of soybean cake and meal to offset apparent shortage of domestic concentrates. Domestic supplies of cottonseed meal and soybean meal are being firmly held as indicated by recent sharp price advances just as the heavy feeding season is beginning.

"Experiments now in progress at several points on the Pacific coast indicate it is possible to crack Oriental soybean cartwheels—the form in which the product leaves the oil mills—into nut size cake similar to nut size cottonseed cake and entirely satisfactory for range feeding."

Protein Is Value in Cottonseed Meal

Just to make sure that the benefits from feeding of cottonseed cake in the winter rations of cattle came from the high protein content, and not the extra phosphorus supplied by this concentrate, the Fort Hayes branch of the Kansas Experiment Station experimented with three lots of calves.

One lot was fed sorgo silage alone, another sorgo silage with calcium phosphate, and the third was fed sorgo silage with cottonseed cake.

The cottonseed cake group gained 1.3 lbs. per head daily, compared with .8 lb. in the calcium phosphate fed group, and .7 lb. in the group fed sorgo silage alone.

To establish the volume of cottonseed cake which may be fed with sorgo silage, a 150-day test was made, feeding varying amounts of the concentrate to six lots of calves. Altho animals receiving 1 lb. of cottonseed cake during the entire period, or .5 lb. during the first 60 days and 1 lb. during the last 90 days, made the most rapid gains, those receiving .5 lb. during the entire feeding period and those receiving 1 lb. during the last 90 days did almost as well.

Molasses on Roughage

By W. H. PETERS, University of Minnesota

Since many of the low-grade roughages fed to livestock this winter will not be appetizing, something may have to be done to induce animals to eat these feeds. Two plans may be followed—grinding or adding molasses, or both.

Low-grade feeds may be put thru a silage cutter, or ground even finer by putting them thru a roughage grinder. This will improve the palatability of most such feeds somewhat, so that animals will eat a little more of them and perhaps digest them a little more effectively.

Another plan of increasing the palatability of such feeds would be to dilute some molasses with water and sprinkle this molasses water over the feed, either as whole feed or as cut or ground feed. The principal objection to using the molasses is that in proportion to its feeding value it may be a trifle expensive. Furthermore, mixing it with water and sprinkling it over the feed adds to the labor of feeding. Mixing the molasses and water in an open barrel and applying it to the feed with an ordinary garden sprinkling can is about the simplest way to do the job. Two gallons of molasses to 50 gallons of water should be enough molasses to "spice up" the roughage.

It must be kept in mind that simply making roughage more palatable will not make it more valuable as feed. It will merely get animals to eat more of it, which may be advisable with feeds so low in palatability that animals will not eat them except when quite hungry.

Feed Grinding and Mixing Is Part of Elevator's Service

Among the services offered by the Frankfort Grain Co., Frankfort, Ill., managed by Henry Luhning, are complete feed grinding and mixing facilities. These are housed in a well constructed frame, iron-clad building, 20 ft. high with a hip roof. Two driveways, one on either end, expedite the loading of farmers' vehicles. The foundation and work-floor of this 32x48 ft. structure is of smooth-finished concrete.

In the driveway at the west end is an all steel improved truck lift, and three trap doors that open into a steel lined sink for receiving loads of grain to be ground. Location of the trap doors, one behind the other, makes it convenient to dump trucks of varying lengths.

The dump sink empties into the boot of a steel framed chain and bucket ear corn elevator. This elevates grain to a cribbed bin extending between the roof and the second floor, above the ear corn crusher on the work floor.

The bucket elevator has a turn head, so that receipts may be diverted from this grinding garner bin into either of two bins above the receiving driveway, where retail trade may be served. It is run from a line shaft, operated by a 5 h.p. G. E. motor. The same line shaft runs a burr mill on the workfloor, which may be served from the grinding bin.

Most of the grinding is done by a Blue Streak hammer mill, run by a direct-connected 60 h.p. F.-M. motor. A magnetic separator in the throat of this mill removes and drops tramp iron. Ahead of the magnetic separator is an ear corn crusher, run by a 5 h.p. motor, thru a belt drive.

The meal collector of the hammer mill is vented thru the roof of the building. Diverting valves at the bottom of the collector send the meal thru sacking spouts to the work floor or into a meal bin which spouts into the feed service driveway at the east end of the building, or into a two-ton Chicago vertical feed mixer, run by a G. E. motor.

The mixer empties into a spout that opens into the feed service driveway, or into a small meal elevating leg that carries the mixed feed into a bin from which it may be either sacked, or spouted to vehicles in the driveway. An inlet to this leg from the feed driveway permits its use for elevating small grains for mixing into scratch feeds.

Just under the roof of the building is a Blue Streak corn cracker and grader, run by a 5 h.p. motor. From it the cracked grain is spouted to service bins, from which it may be sacked, or spouted to the feed mixer.



Henry Luhning, Frankfort, Ill., Mgr. Frankfort Grain Co.

The plant is electrically equipped thruout, with controls centralized on a panel on the work-floor.

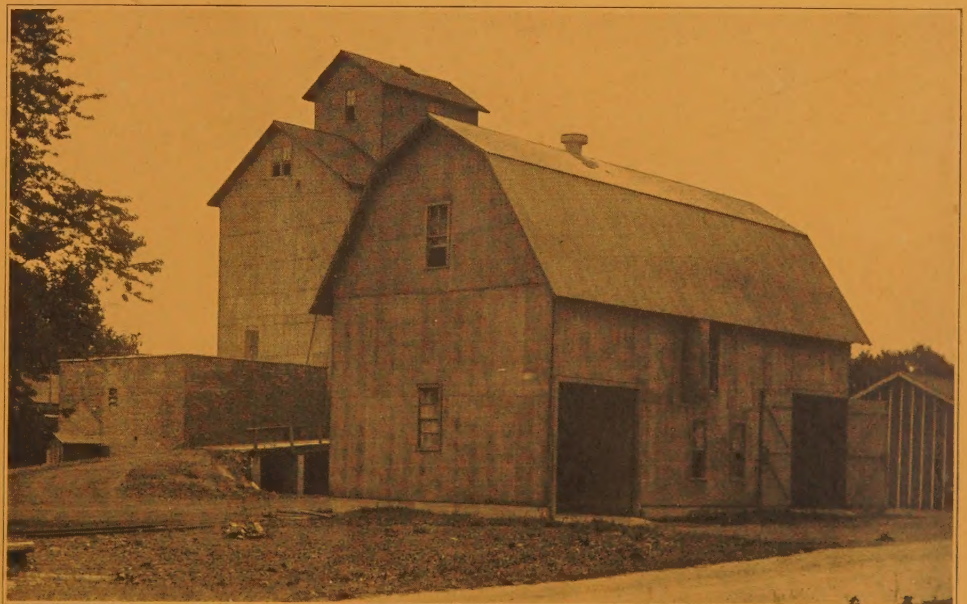
The Frankfort Grain Co. manufactures its own "Wilco" brand of poultry mash and scratch feeds, but dairy feeds are mixed only on order. Charges are 5c per 100 lbs. for feed mixing, and 8c, 10c, 12c, and 14c per 100 lbs. for grinding according to fineness.

The company operates an efficiently arranged 45,000 bu. grain elevator as well as the feed plant, and retails coal, fencing, tile, lumber, building material, and other farm supplies.

Memphis Cottonseed Meal Market

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 22.—Cottonseed meal has been dull and draggy with trading of a desultory nature. Heavy liquidation early in the week was the means of temporarily forcing prices \$1.00 or more lower.

It would appear a fair quantity is moving into consumptive channels with sellers showing no disposition to shade offerings. Saturday's session was fairly active with bulk of trading, as during the week, consisting mostly of switching January into May at 75c and into July at \$1.20.



Elevator and Feed Mill of Frankfort Grain Co., Frankfort, Ill.

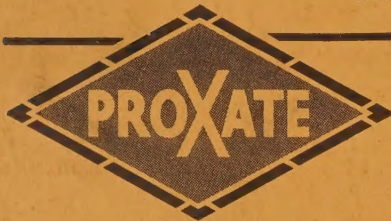
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Owners and superintendents of elevators, food product manufacturers and distributors will find it valuable to learn the details. Write us.



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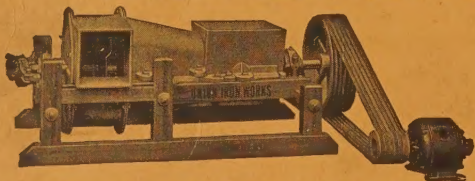
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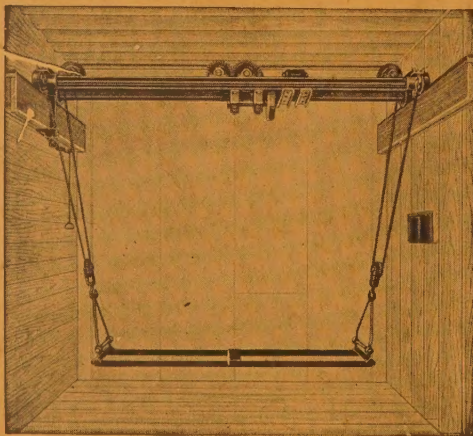
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